McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner. ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager TERMS:—2.00 Per Year

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SCARED AUSTRIAN FACES FIRING SQUAD FROM HOME GUARD

Sheriff E. W. Jones Personally Conducts an "Execution"—With Remarkable Results—Home Guards First Engagement Great Success.

Frank de Corca is not nearly so much of a corcah as he used to be. Up to Tuesday night he had an overwhelming contempt for the United States. He considered this land of the free and home of the brave as a pretty good place for supermen from Austria to make money to be spent in their native land, otherwise in his estimation the U. S. was in the flivver class. However that was before Sheriff Jones and the Home Guard gave him a little lesson in patriotism. Now, although his love for Uncle Sammie may not be deep, his respect for the upholders of the stars and stripes has vastly increased. All of which is preliminary to the story.

Frank de Corca is an Austrian, who formerly inhabited the woods of Norwich township along with a bevy of his countrymen, and earned his daily goulsh by cutting chemical wood. When the United States discovered that it was not nearly so proud as some of its admirers had stated, Frank along with several and sundry of his countrymen registered as being within the draft age limit, and in due time received his questionnaire. This he refused to sign and it is also reported tried in induce his fellow workers not to sign them. Frank didn't want to fight to make the world safe for Democrats—as long as he could pull down $3.50 per day, get a keg of beer for Sunday and occasionally carve his initials on a friend, the world was all "Okel" in his estimation.

He couldn't or wouldn't understand that properly filling out his questionnaire would put him in the "also ran" class as an allen enemy. His remarks regarding the generl worthlaessnes of the United States came to the ears of Sheriff Jones and in due time de Corca landed in de coolah, being personally conducted thereto by Chief of Police Petuza of Betula last Friday. Frank remained obdurate in the matter of signing his questionnaire in spite of the little heart to heart talks with which the sheriff helped him to pass the weary hours.

Tuesday evening, while the Home Guard was drilling on Main street, a brilliant inspiration came to Sheriff Jones. A short conversation with Captain Crossman ensued, and an "execution" was arranged for, whereupon the sheriff returned to the jail to break the news to the "condemned man". Sheriff Jones passed the sentence of death in the following impressive manner: "Say, you no good cuss, the soldiers are coming up the walk to shoot you. Come on out on the porch and see them."

The frost hit Frank's high spirits the minute he saw the thirty soldiers, armed with guns, approaching with determined tread. Then the Sheriff blindfolded him and led him to the cold, unfriendly stone wall of the cell building and stood him up against it. The soldiers advanced to a position in front of the doomed man, their footsteps in measured, merciless cadence chilling the soul of the blindfolded de Corca. He was trembling visibly. "Halt," said Captain Crossman, in a particularly unfriendly tone. The gun buts came down on the sidewalk with a most distressing clank. "Ready," said the captain in a metallic and malevolent voice. Sheriff Jones then addressed the prisoner sympathetically, but firmly. He said: "Say, you poor boob, have you any objections to file before you are ushered into the sweet subsequent via the bullet route. If you have, talk, and talk fast. Some of these soldiers want to go to the picture show and they can't fool around here all night just to shoot you. By the way, will you sign that questionnaire?"

Frank was pretty nearly all in and ready to take the count, but he manifested his willingness to sign anything, including the Declaration of Independence, if the good men would kindly not shoot him.

Whereupon, the execution was adjourned, and de Corca conducted back to his cell. The sheriff says that the evidence that de Corca was scared was most conclusive, not only to the eye, but—well the man was thoroughly frightened, and richly deserved his scare as there is but little doubt that he is a trouble-breeder among his race, and the kind of an alien enemy that shouldn't be allowed at large.

The Home Guard, with their first encounter with Austria a complete although bloodless victory, left the scene upon their "lawful occasions," with the consciousness of a good work well done.

THE FARM CENSUS.

The following tabulation of the farm questionnaires for McKean County is official. Organization to secure proper questionnaire results was perfected and successfully carried out by township schools under supervision of their teachers and Superintendent Chas W. Lillibridge of Smethport. Work was started in early March and completed June 19, 1918. All work including compiling done voluntarily by many people.

The following table shows the number of farms and the number that reported in the county:

Township	Farms	Reported
Ceres	148	145
Foster	90	78
Otto	28	24
Annin	125	95
Norwich	46	32
Sergeant	44	34
Lafayette	46	37
Bradford	72	65
Corydon	82	20
Hamilton	22	15
Eldred	182	167
Hamlin	111	102
Keating	148	135
Liberty	157	149
Wetmore	175	166

1274 out of 1426 made response.

Labor Wanted,—249 for the summer; 34 for part of the summer.

Number of persons in family available for farm work from 14 to 21 years of age, 610; 393 male and 217 female; over 21 years of age, 2267.

A total of 398 sons of farmers and hired men leaving farms within the past two years; 70 enlisted and 144 were drafted, and 190 from other employment.

472 acres were not harvested last year on account of shortage of labor.

The total acreage of farming land in McKean County is 101,329 of which 38,664 is tillable; 29,110 woodland and 34,555 pasture.

The number of bushels of farm produce which farmers wish to buy follows: Oats 1314; Corn 334; wheat 187; Buckwheat 781; Rye 66; Potatoes 173; grass seed 156; beans 25, barley 41.

The potato crop offered for sale by the farmers of McKean County total 1605 bushels.

For the year 1918 there were 6390 dairy cows, and 6000 for the year 1917 an increase of 390; bulls 481; beef cows 134; steers 405; work horses and mules 2116 was 1999; rams 91; ewes 1904; boars 115; sows 545 was 470; pigs 1290 was 1436.

Crops planted and harvested, corn 402 acres, 607 tons; oats 5602 acres, 20,872 bushels; wheat 117 acres 1201 bushels; buckwheat 2516 acres, 27,158 bushels; Rye 51 acres, 747 bushels; potatoes 1168 acres, 78,287 bushels; beans 25 acres, 137 bushels; Millet 16 acres, 76 bushels; Hay acreage 10,578, tons 28,653; barley 5 acres; 93 bushels; Apples 8873 trees under 8 years 27,955 over, sprayed 5311, bushels sold 10,920. Pear trees 823; plum trees 1419, Cherry 868.

Questionnaires with specific data are on file with H. J. Rice Farm Labor Manager, Smethport.

A complete and proper return has been made to the State and Federal authorities.

FROST DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

The man worth while is the man who can smile when he goes out in the morning and finds that the remnants of his garden left from the ravages of bugs, worms, chickens, dogs and children has been frostbitten. Many gardens in this vicinity suffered from the cold last week, while in the farming districts the damage reached serious proportions. Crops in various sections of Farmers Valley suffered while the whole Potato Creek valley felt the effects. Beans were destroyed and potatoes set back surely as much as they had gained during the favorable season prior to the cold spell. Other crops suffered in lesser degree. Last Thursday morning saw the most severe frost but gardens in the town generally were saved from its ravages by a fog.

SMETHPORT MAN TELLS FRIEND ABOUT FRANCE

Interesting Letter From France Written by Lieutenant Louis Sterrett Tells of His Experience in that War Torn Land.

On Tuesday Guy McCoy received the following letter from Lieut. Louis E. Sterrett, who is in service with the American Engineers somewhere in France. The soldiers' paper, The Stars and Stripes can be seen at McCoy's drug store. Also some back numbers of the publication are on file.

My Dear Guy:— Your letters of May 6 and 10 came to-day and I was certainly glad to hear from you. It is a good while since I wrote to you and I believe I have not written since I received yours of March 9th. Glad to hear you are interested in the papers. I am mailing the Stars and Stripes tonight and will send you a paper frequently. Mr. Van Dyke and Studholme will get along fine in the Y. M. C. A. and I will hope to see them over here. I think that great. I wrote a note to Simpkins last fall but did not receive a reply. I think I'll try him again. His regiment is very large. A few are on duty in town near here. Two companies have had pretty hard usage at the front. I have not heard from his company. The two I heard about were other than his. The regiment is very much scattered and not all in the same work.

Thank you for congratulations.

I find some satisfaction in having received my commission while in the service. Promotions are made on recommendation of commanding officer.

Our little town has surely done well in Liberty Bonds as well as soldiers. I have heard that the boys sailed about May 1st. In that case I suppose they are over here and perhaps at the front. I would like to see them and have a talk with them. I have seen some things in the ten months I have been over here and can tell things like an older brother to some of the youngsters who are coming over.

Well it is a year today since I reported at Oakmont. In another week I will have been at this post six months. Previous to that I was at several places. We are permitted to tell of those places back in the rear. We landed at Lellavore and I was later at Vierzon. Bassens near Bordeau and at Mehunsur, Yevre in the Department of Cher. Vierzon and Mehun are near together about 150 miles south of Paris.

Thee is nothing new of late I will try to write you when I have something to discuss. Am well, very busy, woking hard and ready for anything.

Sincerely,

LOUIS E. STERRETT.

SMETHPORT MAN HONORED.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Annandale Coal Company at Annandale, Pa., F. L. Holmes of Smethport was elected president of the corporation by a unanimous vote, an honor said to be thoroughly deserved by those familiar with Mr. Holme's good service for the company. The Annandale company is capitalized at $200,000; it holds 1170 acres of rich coal lands in Butler county and is a flourishing concern in which th firm of Holmes & Gilfillan are largely interested. An interesting item in connection with the company is the fact that its 47 employees bought $5500 worth of third Liberty Loan bonds and received an industrial honor flag for their patriotism.

ATTENTION! RED CROSS KNITTERS.

The attention of all knitters is called to the fact that hereafter yarn will be given out on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons only, the hours being from 1 to 5 and that completed work must be turned in on those afternoons. There are printed instructions and directions for knitting that may be secured at Headquarter by asking for them and since a number of important changes have been made, knitters are advised to secure these.

A shipment will be made the first of next week so it is necessary that all completed work be returned to Headquarters before that time.

MILITARY TRAINING AT STATE COLLEGE.

The Pennsylvania State college will hold a national military training encampment from July 22 to August 16, 1918, for the purpose of training men of draft age before they are called to the service and of preparing those not within the draft to be formed into a home guard against foreign invasion or internal difficulties, in the absence of our young men at the front.

Instruction will include military tactics, military engineering and trench warfare. Seven U. S. army officers have been detailed for the work by the war department. One foreign officer will give instruction in trench work. Two members of the Army Medical corps and a bandmaster will be in attendance.

Not more than 300 will be admitted in this camp, and none under the age of 18. Applications will be filed in the order of receipt up to 300. College and high school students, by enrolling for the camp at the opening of the summer session, July 1, may take work for college entrance or college credit without cost of tuition. Registration in the military camp will include the privilege of enrolling in two other specified subjects and free admission to all evening lectures and entertainments, with two exceptions. One of the advantages of this national training course is that it offers opportunity not only to the sons but also to the fathers of families.

The camp laid out by U. S. army officers for the training of high school boys who are to labor on farms this summer will be used for the new national camp. The tents are pitched on the college campus, under excellent conditions. Here fathers and sons may have a patriotic outing at the nominal cost of $1 a day.

OIL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED.

Washington, June 25.—Problems of the oil industry as related to revenue legislation were outlined to the house ways and means committee yesterday by John Shea, of Tulsa, Okla., counsel or the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas company. He asked that the excess profits be levied upon oil producers on a special basis because of the character of the industry.

Chairman Kitchin announced that the committee believes some modification is necessary in the federal tax on oils and metals that exhaust themselves in a period of years.

W. Hayes, of Buffalo, said men who take chances on oil development with several years required to develop profit, ought to be put on a basis other than the money actually invested.

Joseph W. Bouton, heading a Bradford, Pa., delegation defended the "wildcatter," saying that he as a factor equally important with the heavy producer, should not have taken from him all the rewards of his hazards in exploring for oil.

Chairman Kitchins and Representative Longworth, of Ohio, asked about Standard Oil control of production. Mr. Shea, as spokesman, for the oil men, said there was no agreemen among oil men to fix prices, that the pipe line concerns simply announce what they, as purchasers, will pay.

"Don't you reckon," asked Mr. Kitchen, "that the Standard Oil is fooling you people just as it fooled them down in Texas?"

"We don't think our field is owned by the Standard Oil," replied Mr. Shea. "There is a fair competition."

Mr. Bouton was also dure of the independence of the Bradford field.

N. V. V. Franchot of Olean, N. Y., contended for the right of producers as oil "farmers" to sell to the Standard or anybody else they choose.—Star-Record.

HE EVADED THE DRAFT.

Burgess Lantz of Mt. Jewett, made arrest in the case of Joe Woozviak, a Pole, charged with evasion of the draft. The fellow claims to have registered at Weedsport, N. Y., but it is claimed that he evaded call for service. Woozviak appears to have done considerable traveling since and in this section is said to have gone from camp to camp, but his travels appear to have ended as instructions have been received to send the man to camp, where he will be dealt with as a deserter, it is expected.

LOST.

Gold K. of C. ring, between post office and T. H. Morrison's office. Reward if returned to this office.

adv26w1*

EARL A. GILL IS RECOVERING FROM WOUND

Coryville Lad Was Struck by Shell Fragment Causing a Wound in His Head From Which He is Rapidly Recovering.

The MINER'S Coryville correspondent says: Arthur Gill, on Monday, received a letter from his brother Earl A. Gill, who is somewhere in France, and was reorted seriously wounded. The letter was written the third day after he was wounded, and stated he was struck on the temple by a fragment of a shell and was rendered unconscious. The bone was thought to be crushed, but after an X-Ray examination he was found not so seriously injured. This is good news to the family and all friends who for the past week have been anxiously waiting for word.

PLEDGE DAY TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 26. Every school house in the state will be the scene of a patriotic outburst on the night of June 28th.—National Pledge Day. This will be the culmination of the campaign now in progress.

Plans for meeting at which speakers will point out to citizens the necessity of signing a card pledging themselves to buy a certain amount of War Savings Stamps regularly until the end of the campaign in December.

Robert K. Cassatt, Director of the War Savings Campaign for Eastern Pennsylvania has received reports from virtually all of the fortyeight counties in his district assuring him of the whole-hearted interest of the people in the special drive to induce every citizen to sign pledges in order that the quota of the district, $115,000,000 may be reached.

The drive is Nation-wide. Every man, woman and child, will be pledged to buy a certain amount of War Savings Stamps each week if persuasive oratory can accomplish this result.

In the campaign to sell War Savings Stamps the Eastern Pennsylvania district has advanced to sixth place in the list of states since April. Announcement to this effect came from the Treasury Department at Washington today. The per capita of the district is now $3.33. This ratio is expected to grow materially through the distribution of checks for back pay from January 1st among railroad and shipyard employees in the near future. The check will cover increases granted by the Government. Director General McAdoo urged the men to invest all or most of the money in war stamps and indications are that his request will be generally acquiesced in.

ANOTHER BIG DRAFT IN JULY.

Pennsylvania's quota in the July draft is 11,700 men. Figuring on the percentage in the June draft this district will probably be called upon to furnish more than 130 men. These men will leave for Camp Lee during the five day period, July 22-26.

Drawing of order numbers for the 800,000 men who registered for militar service last June fifth will be held in Washington, to-morrow.

Invitations to attend the drawing have been sent to all important government officials and to members of the military committee of both the Senate and House. Secretary Baker, blindfolded, will draw the first number from the bowl at 9:30 a. m. and the selection will continue until all the capsules cantaining the master numbers have been drawn.

These young men will not be eligible to the July draft as a period of seven days is allowed them after receiving their questionnaires, and it will be several weeks before they can be properly classified.

A call has just been issued in addition to the above number for 124,000 selective service men for general military service. 54,514 are whites and 70,011 are colored. The whites will be mobilized on July 5 to 9th and from the 15 to 19th. The colored men from July 16 to 20 and 29th to 31st. The total call for July now aggregates 367,961. On July 5th to 9th Pennsylvania will send 3,000 whites to camp Wadsworth and on July 15th to 19th 1,459 to Camp Wadsworth.

RED CROSS NOTES.

The drive for the renewal of Red Cross membership is being carried on this week and should meet with a hearty response from every old member, while everyone not yet affiliated with the Smethport Chapter American Red Cross should use this opportunity to join.

There is no other organization more worthy of the support of every loyal American citizen than the Red Cross and there is no better use to which your dollar can be put, than to buy a membership in the Red Cross. All membership begin June 1st and last for one year. The membership fees pay all the expenses of running the organization and finances all relief other than war work. A recent illustration of the work done by this money was the relief afforded to the inhabitants of Halifax.

Fifty cents of each dollar membership is retained by the local chapter for its expenses.

The campaign for membership is in charge of Mrs. Scott Redfield, Vice-Chairman of the enrollment committee, Smethport has been divided into four districts each with a general in charge.

These districts are :

(1.) Across the creek—The General is Mrs. Thos. H. Morrison and her captains are Mrs. T. F. Richmond, Mrs. R. C. Gleason and Miss Magaret Hungiville.

(2) From the Dugroad to the Wright House. The General is Mrs. Fred H. Hungiville and her captains are Mrs. R. C. Sasse, Mrs. Sidney Buddick and Mrs. John Saulspaugh.

(3) From the Wright House to the Episcopal church, The General is Mrs. J. Scott Walker and her captains are Miss Dora Keenan, Mrs. Theodore Schmidt and Mrs. Raymond J. Day.

(4) From the Episcopalian church to the end of town the General is Mrs. H. H. Redfield and her captains are Mrs. J. Lee Eberly, Miss Mayo and Miss Lucile Marshall.

The outlying districts will be in charge of the following chairman.

E. Smethport, Miss Edith Churchley.
Crosby, Miss Grace Winslow.
Colgrove, Miss Hazel McAllister.
Norwich, Miss Paxton.
Betula, Mrs Richardson.
Keystone, Mrs. Charlie Hull.
Burbanks, Mrs. Frank Gallup.
Clermont, Mrs. Ringrose.
Backus, Mrs. Cooper.
Ormsby, Mrs. Pytcher.
Coryville, Mrs. George Moody.
Farmers Valley, Mrs. Bert Richmond.
Eldred, H. W. Colegrove.

"HEARTS ARE TRUMPS."

"The Remaking of a Nation" will be visible at the Star Theatre, Matinee and night, Monday, July 8.

Major General Glann is the big man doing big human things for "our boys." The people of Ohio and Pennsylvania should not be less than he and his officers. He is recognized as one of the most able officers in the United States Army. Everyone who knows him loves him. He knows the needs of the men in Camp and in the field.

The boy needs this close association with home ties. Many men committed suicide in the Philipines or on the way over. It was called insanity. Major General Glenn says it was home sickness.

Ease up the sudden calling of our boys from their homes to the battle field, while you still have the opportunity.

Go and see their film. Show them that you have not forgotten them. After you see the film you will be able to write them about it. Get back of the boys who will shortly be "over there" fighting for you. Help Major General Glenn place the winning card in the hands of his boys. Furnish the heart interest.—"Hearts are Trump." Proceeds to go to Smethport Chapter Red Cross and Soldiers Relief Fund.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between J. A. Lindholm and J. A. Swanson doing business as the Smethport Ice Company was dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1918.

Elof Erickson having purchased the interest of said J. A. Lindholm, the business will be conducted hereafter by said J. A. Swanson and Elof Erickson under the name of the Smethport Ice Company to whom all bills since May 1, 1918 are payable.

Smethport, Pa., June 20, 1918.

J. A. LINDHOLM.
J. A. SWANSON.
ELOF ERICKSON.

adv26w3.

Italy Queen of the Air

By GARRET SMITH.

Italy is queen of the air.

England's defense of the sea with her Mammoth Navy; France's heroic infantry checking the first onrush of the Hun at the Marne and at Verdun; America's vast contribution of materials and money in the past and of fighting reserves in the future, are matched by Italy's contribution to the allied air navy, which will determine as much as any one factor our final victory over the Teutonic Powers.

The general public, amazed at the marvelous performances of Italy's air fleet during Cadorna's drive over the Alps, at the record breaking feats of Resnati, Laureati and D'Annunzio and at the wonderful mechanical achievements of the great Caproni and Pomilio planes, still have little realization of the vast scope of Italy's achievement in aviation since she entered the war three years ago.

In February, 1915, there were in all Italy only 100 aeronautical workmen. When that country entered the war a few weeks later she possessed altogether only 80 flying machines and those mostly of the French type. But the Italy of poets and singers is also the Italy of mechanical genius, of Marconi and Tesla, of Caproni and Pomilio. Seeing with a clear vision that the fate of civilization lay largely in the supremacy of the air, and particularly the need of air defense for her own long coast line, her statesmen set out to build a new industry from the ground up. They gathered together a vast number of men of energy and creative ability in order that they might bring their contributions of research, invention and technical knowledge to a development of those machines of offense and defense with which battles are being fought today. As a result Italian aviation has established a new record in the history of industry.

A New Born Industry.

To the immense and famous Italian industrial centers, already strongly organized and active in general automobile construction, was added the new industry of aeroplane construction. As a result Italy today has over 40,000 experienced workmen in this field, and her government possesses over 3,000 military and naval planes and is supplying others to her allies by the hundreds. Many of the planes America has sent to the French front were made in Italy, and Italian planes are being shipped here for the training of our aviators.

Such firms as Fiat have accomplished marvelous results in a short time. This concern turned out a 700 H. P. aerial engine, and other firms developed successful engines of 150, 200 H. P., etc. The big Pomilio plant was erected in three months' time. Today there are more than 25 aeroplane factories in Italy, and that country has the distinction of producing the fastest aeroplane in the world, the fastest seaplane, the largest flying machine and the best climber.

A great secret of Italy's success was the large and powerful engines she had already perfected in her automobile industry. These engines, developing from 500 to 700 H. P. and later 900 H. P. and over, made possible the building of much larger planes than had ever before been supposed possible.

Italy's aeroplane plants have been kept in operation, notwithstanding adverse conditions, such as lack of coal, when wood was substituted for power generation, and the buildings in which the people worked were so cold that varnish would not dry. Another great obstacle was the lack of chemicals. Right here Italy pays a tribute to America. It was American raw material that made this great development possible.

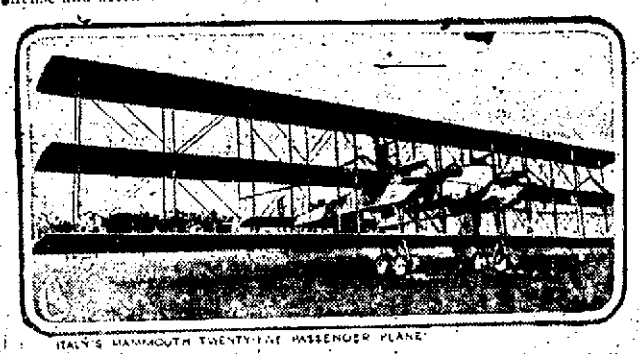
Record Breaking Planes.

New designs of aeroplanes are being turned out constantly by the Italian factories. One of her machines produced last year is capable of carrying 11 tons. She has planes capable of carrying a crew of 25 men and is now developing one with a capacity of 50 men and a horsepower of 3,000. She also has planes capable of traveling more than 900 miles without a stop. One of the Italian type of machines carries nine rapid-firing guns. Italian designers by synchronizing propeller revolutions with machine gun-fire have placed machine guns on planes that fire 600 shots a minute through the propellers, which make 1,200 revolutions a minute, the calculation being such that no shots strike the propeller—one shot passing between the blades with every two turns of the propeller. In addition to the machine guns a multitude of bomb throwing, position finding and other devices of great utility in battle and in bombardments have been perfected by Italian genius.

Italy has developed the best type of machine for each class of war work. Those for night bombardment are the Caproni biplane of 450 and 600 H. P. and the Caproni triplane of 600 H. P. These planes have an average speed of about 100 miles an hour and carry a large load of bombs. For day bombardment one of their most efficient machines is the Sia type, with one engine of 700 H. P., which develops an average speed of 125 miles an hour and has a capacity for 700 pounds of bombs.

Classes of Fighting Machines.

One of the best Italian machines for reconnaissance work is the Pomilio two seater of 300 H. P., with a speed of 125 miles per hour, carrying two machine guns and a large load of bombs. Similar to this is the 300 H. P. Sia. Besides this, they possess for rapid work a Sva biplane, a single seater of 250 H. P. and a speed of 130 miles. Italy's best fighting planes are the Pomilio single seater of 280 H. P., with protective armor and carrying two machine guns, with a speed of 130 miles an hour, and the Ansaldo single seaters of 250 H. P., with a speed of 150 miles.



ITALY'S MAMMOTH TWENTY-FIVE PASSENGER PLANE

In hydro-aviation the best Italian machine is the Macchi, that for reconnaissance work, having a speed of over 100 miles an hour, and the fighting machine having a speed of 125 miles an hour. A Pomilio plant recently put out a 200 H. P. machine with a speed of 157 miles an hour, capable of climbing 10,000 feet in six minutes.

Giovanni Caproni, creator of the famous Caproni machine, is planning to build after the war a flier carrying 50 passengers, with which he expects to cross the Atlantic in 48 hours. In fact, he had hopes at one time of establishing during the latter part of this year a Paris to Washington mail route, flying by way of Portugal, the Azores, Newfoundland and New York City. The longest leg of this trip over water is 1,195 miles, which he says, is well within the range of the present Caproni machine. It would be a striking repetition of history if the nation which gave us Columbus, the first man to sail to the new world by water, should also furnish the first to follow that route by air.

Not only in building, but in handling aeroplanes have Italians excelled. One of the world's records taken by an Italian was the feat of Captain Giulio Laureati, who established a new long distance flight record by flying more than 900 miles without stopping from Turin to Naples and return in August, 1917. Lieutenant Resnati astonished Americans during his flights here by going up 17,000 feet with 13 men on board at Newport News and by flying from Mineola to Langley Field, near Newport News, a distance of 322 miles, with ten passengers aboard.

Excel in Dirigibles Also.

Not only in heavier than air machines, but in the dirigible lighter than air type has Italy excelled. The Forlanini dirigible has a record of lifting four tons of bombs 18,373 feet as against the best Zeppelin record of 13,123 feet with a similar load. As a submarine chaser her non-rigid type of dirigible has been very effective.

We cannot say what will happen in the very near future, but we can affirm that Italian technical men, fully realizing the always increasing exigencies of war and the value of aviation in the war, are continuing to work for ever newer and more powerful types which will in the future enable Italy and her allies to keep that supremacy in the a...

"EAT NO BEEF," HEINZ URGES

If You Must Have It Confine Yourself to 1 1-4 Pounds Per Week.

RESTAURANT RULES STRICT

Boiled Beef Twice a Week, Beefsteak and Roast Beef Only Once on Menu.

BEEF SAVING RULES

IN THE HOME

Eat no beef whatever, if possible.

Allow yourself, as an absolute maximum, not more than 1¼ lbs. of clear beef per week, if you must have it.

IN RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Restaurants must not serve boiled beef at more than two meals per week.

Beefsteak at not more than one meal per week.

Roast beef at not more than one meal per week.

"Eat no beef, if you can get along without it.

"One and one-quarter pounds of beef per person per week, or one and one-half pounds, counting the weight of the bone, if you need it and must have it."

These are the rules for patriotic Pennsylvanians, as announced by Howard Heinz, U. S. Food Administrator for Pennsylvania. They will continue in force until further notice. Mr. Heinz makes clear the reason for the new order in the following statement:

"The rapidly decreasing supply of beef in France, coupled with the demands of our constantly growing army in Europe and those of our Allies for beef, causes increased drains on the available supply. If we are going to do our duty by our boys in arms and our Allies, we must conserve the beef here at home, in order that they may have sufficient food. This can be done and will be done; and it will entail no serious hardship on our people. There is a plentiful supply, if pork and a reasonable quantity of other meat is used. Nobody need suffer for the want of flesh foods.

"Following his usual practice, Mr. Hoover asks that the American people shall voluntarily refrain from the consumption of beef during the coming months and suggests as the absolute maximum not more than 1¼ pounds of clear beef and 1½ pounds of beef with the bone in it per person per week.

"Of course, many people, realizing the present great need for beef to feed our soldiers and the troops of our Allies, will refrain entirely from its consumption, but munition and shipyard workers and others who have heavy physical work to perform may feel the need of this maximum quantity of 1½ pounds per week.

"Hotels and restaurants are instructed not to place on their menus or serve boiled beef at more than two meals weekly and to serve beefsteak and roast beef at only one meal weekly, at most.

"There is plenty of pork for all of us and we may satisfy our appetite for meat with fresh pork, bacon, ham, sausage, etc., as well as by the occasional use of mutton, lamb, fish and poultry.

"It may seem a little strange that we are asking for conservation of beef at this time and a slightly more liberal use of pork, in view of just the opposite having been the case last winter, but the reason is easily understood.

"The stock feeders, in order to save the soft corn that was left in the country upon the early advent of winter last year, fed it to the hogs in more plentiful than normal quantities and this resulted in a premature ripening of hogs and the consequent early marketing. This soft corn is not of a nature that can be used for food for humans and this step was taken by the hog raisers in order to help the corn growers and as a result we find ourselves with a sufficient quantity of pork to care for all our needs if used intelligently.

"There are so many elements entering into the feeding of the nation, our soldiers and the allies, such as ... changes in conditions of product... transportation facilities, availa... shipping space, troop movement, etc., that we must all realize there will be constantly changing conditions that will have to be met. We must expect frequent changes and even reverses in the requests for conservation in some commodities and a more normal consumption of others.

"This is a time for the fullest measure of co-operation on the part of all of us."

If you boil your vegetables, never throw away the water in which they were cooked. It contains valuable material. Use it as the basis of a soup.

* * *

Radishes, red or white, when a little too old to be eaten raw, may be cooked like turnips and served.

SUGAR RULES MORE STRINGENT

Destruction of Ships Calls For Increased Measures of Conservation.

SALES STRICTLY LIMITED

Merchants May Sell Only Two Pounds at One Time in City and Five in Country.

New and increased measures for sugar saving have been announced by Howard Heinz, Food Administrator for Pennsylvania. His statement follows repeated warning to the public from Mr. Hoover regarding the seriousness of the situation. More rigid conservation than ever has now been forced upon the nation suddenly by the recent sinking of ships by German submarines off the American coast, and the interruption of steady shipments.

In view of this condition, therefore, the previous ruling has been restored regarding the purchase of sugar for domestic purposes; namely, not more than two pounds to one purchaser in cities and towns and not to exceed 5 pounds in the rural districts. This ruling does not affect the orders regarding canning requirements during the canning season. If absolutely necessary, the total quantity that can be purchased by housewives may have some limitation placed upon it.

Sugar for less essential purposes will undoubtedly be greatly reduced and manufacturers of non-essentials will be curtailed in their use of sugar after the first of July.

It is the desire of Mr. Heinz to avoid, if possible, the issuance of sugar rationing cards, but unless there is a general curtailment in the table use of sugar and for pies and cakes, sugar cards are not an impossibility in the near future.

Information was brought to the attention of the Administration within the past few days, showing that in a number of cafes and restaurants the open sugar bowl on the table is still retained. Ample notice has now been given of the illegality of this practice. Investigators are gathering names and evidences in such cases.

AMERICAN FARMER HAS FED ALLIES

Producer and Consumer Working Together Has Achieved Victory For Democracy.

The American people have achieved a victory for democracy. They have proved they can govern themselves. Through all sorts of agencies the United States Food Administration has endeavored to bring home to the nation the vital necessity for sending wheat, meat, fats and sugar "over there." What has been the response?

Before the war we used to send across about 85 million pounds of pork products every month. In 1916, before we were really "in it," there was a great demand, and so we began to send more. We even got up to 121,000,000 pounds a month. But our herds of hogs decreased in doing this, for we were increasing our own consumption to a great extent. That meant that there had to be a big change somewhere and so, in the latter half of 1917, even with all our conservation, we got up only to 74 million pounds a month.

Now comes the startling part of the story. Today, with practically the same herd of hogs in relation to the population that we had before the war, we are exporting about 285 million pounds every month that is more than three times as much as in peace times.

As for beef, before the war we used to send over 17,000,000 pounds a month, while today we are shipping 70,000,000 pounds a month.

P... has been our big... have realized how ... to give the Allies ... "staff of life." ... is ... of ... 1917 was ... to crop ... but it was ... one hundred and fifty-five milli... he's less than the average produ... the years 1911 to 1915. If we ... as much as we usually do ... had only twenty m... abroad.

We realized then, and we are still realizing, that we must not eat as much as usual. We have sent one hundred and twenty million bushels and by September 1 we will have increased this total amount by many millions.

Let the German militarists still argue that "democracy is a failure." They do not know the democracy of America!

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

SHERIDAN GORTON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All legal business given prompt attention. Smethport, Pa.

F. D. GALLUP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Office over Hamlin's bank, Smethport, Pa.

E. R. MAYO & SONS.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office over Grange bank, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone. E. R. Mayo, Notary Public.

THOMAS H. MORRISON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Smethport, Pa. All legal business given prompt and careful attention.

PHYSICIANS.

H. L. McCOY.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in I. O. O. F. block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN CLARK, M. D., C. M.
Office and residence in Clark block, Smethport, Pa. Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DENTISTS

DR. C. R. LONG.
Dentist.
Anderson & Carlson Block.
Office Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5.

INSURANCE

FIRE,
LIFE,
ACCIDENT,
In Good Reliable Companies.

W. F. SPECHT
SMETHPORT, PA.

Chas. Lemmler's
THE RELIABLE STORE

Now for many years ready to supply harnesses, whips blankets and robes—all sorts of horse furnishing goods.

Trunks, suit cases, traveling bags—standard leather goods

SMETHPORT, PA.

Clementine Gaskin
DU FOUR SYSTEM

Try one of my Dry Shampoos at 35c. Regular Shampoos with Tonic applied 3 for $1.25.

All combings made up at 50c per oz. Du Four Toilet Articles on Sale

105 E. King Street, Smethport, Pa
'Phone 147R.

Denning's Market

ALWAYS THE BEST MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, OYSTERS, CHOICE GROCERIES.

OLEO 30c TO 37c POUND.

G. H. DENNING
Smethport Pa.

Just Fun!

Raising chicks is a Standard Colony Brooder is fun—it's so interesting to see the little fluffy things grow. And when they get big enough to care for themselves, how proud and rich you are! The

STANDARD COLONY BROODER
PATENTED

is the greatest, most practical coal burning brooder ever made, regardless of price. Raises a hundred chicks or a thousand, and the cost is less than 8 cents a day. We guarantee the "Standard" to do all that any other brooder will do, and do it better—and you may write our guarantee! Put down in ... white just what you think ... should do and we'll back it ... to do it. Can you ask more than that?

Ask us for a "Book of Proof"—free. Remember—$15 buys the Standard Colony Brooder. Come in and see it.

E. W. STRONG,

LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 368, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8:15 p. m. at Masonic hall Main street.
AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 359, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 66, meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.
HATTIE ABBEY, N. G.
RACHEL P. AMSTER, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 35, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
KATE BENDER, Pres.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

P. of H.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8:00 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall HENRY J. RICH, M.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 18, O. E. S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Secy.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Gregson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 7 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. M. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Pihlblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.
Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh.
State Treasurer—Robert K. Young.
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

DISTRICT and COUNTY.
President Judge—Joseph W. Bouton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—Charles H. Rowland; Philipsburg.
State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly—John A. Fitzgibbon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank P. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

COUNTY.
Sheriff—E. W. Jones, Smethport.
Deputy Sheriffs—C. C. Choate, Smethport; J. H. Howe, Bradford.
Prothonotary—B. F. Starsky, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—Frank R. Foster, Smethport.
County Treasurer — Frank Potter, Kane.
Recorder of Deeds—H. M. Choate.
Commissioners—A. M. Marsh, Bradford; O. S. Gahagan, Mt. Jewett; T. E. Flaherty, Bradford.
Commissioners' Clerk—A. R. Anderson, Clermont.
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—John B. Eastman, Smethport.
Coroner—E. R. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—Wm. H. Morrison, Smethport; W. G. Holder, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk—W. D. Otto, Smethport, R. F. D.
Auditors—R. A. Greer, Bradford; J. K. Abbott, Bradford; Frank Burdick, Smethport.
County School Superintendent—C. W. Lillibridge, Smethport.
Asst. County School Superintendent—B. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—R. P. Yerdon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Berkhouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennie Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Marvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
Farm Bureau Supt.—A. S. Crossman.
Supt. County Home—C. O. Taylor.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cole, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.
Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove, pres.; F. H. Blever, secy.; Claude Hackett, B. T. Garlick, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Tull.
Justices—R. C. Gleason, A. W. Colegrove.
School Directors—E. A. Studholme, pres.; G. W. Mitchell, v. pres.; T. H. Morrison, secy.; W. F. Specht, ... T. F. Hungiville, ... Smith—Dr. John Clark, sec'y. ... C. B. Dickinson.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—W. ... Burdick.
Auditors ... Masser, E. W. Strong, F. H. Bl...
Judge of Election—Frank Cummings.
Inspectors of Election—George Barbour, Herman Tull.
Borough Solicitor—E. L. Keenan.

'Usco' Tread

We Set Tire Standards

Why is it that United States Tires are setting new records for mileage, and serviceability?

Why is it that the sales of these tires are constantly mounting by leaps and bounds?

The answer is found in the factories where United States Tires are made.

Standards of construction for these tires are higher than ever before known in the tire industry.

Makers of tire fabrics tell us that the standards we have given them for United States Tire fabrics are higher than any previously known.

Likewise through every process of construction from crude rubber to finished tires—we have set new and higher standards everywhere.

These standards work out on your car in the practical economy demanded by war-times.

United States Tires will raise any car to higher efficiency.

There is a type to suit every condition of service.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot dealer will cheerfully aid in selecting right tires for your requirements.

United States Tires are Good Tires

We KNOW the United States Tires Are GOOD Tires. That's why we sell Them.

J. F. Armstrong, Norwich
James Quirk & Son, Smethport

YOUR PERSONAL BUSINESS

WOULD BE BETTERED BY A BANK CONNECTION.

Get into the proper relation with this efficient institution to derive the utmost benefit from its up-to-date banking facilities, and the intelligent service which we are able to give.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,
Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, June 27.

—The Grange National Bank has a new advertisement to-day that will be appreciated by thoughtful people.

—The Bell Telephone Company has started an advertising campaign and its advertisements are now appearing weekly in the MINER.

—The M. S. Geary Real Estate Agency in a new advertisement this week calls your attention to some very desirable properties it has listed.

—At Sugar Valley, Pa., (wherever that is) the finest kind of potatoes were recently selling at 25 cents per bushel, with few buyers even at that price.

—The Knitting Club met with Miss Edna Specht last Saturday afternoon. After the regular session a towel-shower was given for Miss Irma Wells, a bride-elect.

—Miss Mildred Wortman of Coudersport and Seargeant Percy Sanford of Port Allegany were married last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Dan. Mensle of Mount Clemens, Mich. —Coudersport Democrat.

—Sylvanous Pierce of East Smethport Purchased from the Geary Real-Estate Agency 40 acres of land and timber along the Port Allgany road, this property was part of the old Daniel Acre farm and has some very good timber on it as well as being adopted to farming. Mr. Pierce has already commenced breaking up the land and expects to have several acres under cultivation within a few days.

—Great reparations have been made to furnish all who attend with a good time at the band dance to-night at the Lyceum.

—Anxious to get out and fight for their country, inmates of the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, have sent a letter of appeal to President Wilson. The inmates of the penitentiary recently contributed nearly $1,000 to the War Chest, all earned from work done while serving their term.

—F. S. Thomas is still alarmingly ill. His sisters, Mrs. Mable Farrand, Mrs. William Knapp, both of Toronto, and another sister, Mrs. Joseph Huett of Buffalo, also a niece Miss Beatrice Elsheimer of Buffalo, are at his bedside.—Coudersport Enterprise. Mr. Thomas and his sisters are well known in Smethport where they resided about twenty years ago. Their father, the late F. C. Thomas, was foreman of the MINER office for a number of years.

—Over in Austin the labor troubles at the Bayless plant reached riot proportions on occasions. The paper company is endeavoring to import labor to take the places of the men they locked out because they wish to join the paper-makers union. So far as known none of the old employes take part in these disturbances, but some turbulent characters occasionally "starts something" and keeps the officers of the law constantly on the alert. This is one version of the trouble.

—The Keating township Liberty Loan Flag has been received and at a meeting of the Committee at the Imperial Hotel Friday evening it was decided by those present that the flag would first be displayd at Gifford, for 10 days, then to Cyclone, Backus, Ormsby, East Smethport, Farmers Valley, Coryville, and Coleville, the above communities being equally interested in the success of putting Keating township over the top in the Third Loan. Each will have the flag in the order above named.

—Henry D. Otto of Smethport was in town Wednesday on business relating to the McKean Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Since the departure of E. A. Studholme of Smethport for war activities, B. C. Gallup of this place has been acting president of the Grange Insurance Company. Mr. Studholme having been given leave of absence. Mr. Otto, Mr. Gallup and Clarence Tubbs of Turtle Point went to Sartwell Creek Wednesday to write some new insurance for the company.—Port Allegany Argus.

—Dorr R. Cobb, food administrator for Potter county, has notified Messrs Huntington and Wandall, proprietors of Eulalia Mills, that for having sold corn products at a price too high in propotion to the cost of that particular article, penalty of $100 has been levied on the firm, the money to go to the Red Cross fund. The alternative will be to have their license to buy and sell revoked. The men indicted in this severe sentence are among our most upright and consicentious citizens, and they assert that they have tried to keep their profits down in conformity with the rules and regulations of the authorities. But they consider that if they lost on some grains, especially, such as the farmers are in need of at this time, they would not be held to a strict cent per cent on goods they had bought when the price was far below what it is now. That they would intentionally try to evade the war-regulations, all believe who know them.—Coudersport Journal.

More Cream Money

More cream means more money. There's cream slipping away every day in your dairy. Thousands of scientific tests have proven beyond question that 95 per cent of all hand driven separators are turned below speed a great part of the time. Every member of the family turns the separator at a different speed. If the speed is allowed to slacken, even for a moment, your separator will lose a lot of cream.

SHARPLES
Famous Suction-Feed
"Skims clean at any Speed"
SEPARATOR

The bowl draws in just enough milk to insure clean skimming. You can turn fast and get through quickly because the capacity increases with the speed. Your wife or daughter may turn slower—according to their strength. The Suction-feed will always skim clean and deliver smooth cream of even thickness—not thick today and thin tomorrow.

There are no discs to wash—only one piece in the bowl, simple as a napkin ring. The supply can is only knee-high. You can empty heavy pails and cans of milk without straining back or arms. Come in and see it for yourself.

CHARLES W. MASSER

ZA-14

MICKIE SAYS

EDITORS IS SUCH FORGIVIN' CUSSES! A GUY KIN DIE AN' BEAT 'EM OUTEN ELEVEN YEARS' SUBSCRIPTION AN' THEN THE EDITOR'LL SET DOWN AN' WRITE HALF A COLUMN ABOUT WHAT A FINE FELLER THE DECEASED WUZ AN' HOW EVERYBODY WILL MISS HIM!

—Eugene Cuon of Ceres has a force of men at work peeling the hemlock bark on the Hornblower tract at Mill Settlement, which was recently purchased by Holmes & Gilfillan of Smethport, Pa. It is estimated there will be about 400 cord of bark which will be shipped to the market as soon as possible. Hemlock bark brings $15 a cord. There will also be several thousand cords of chemical wood cut from this tract by the Marvindale Chemical Co., who have purchased the hardwood timber. — Bolivar Breeze.

FOR SALE ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

Having foreclosed on two tile and concrete cottages. I will sell same at a sacrifice, 5 rooms each, electric wired, 5 cent car fare to Jamestown. address Julia Vincent, 105 Allen St., Jamestown, N. Y. ady24w3*

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store

305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

SMETHPORT ALLIED BAND

DANCE

AT THE LYCEUM
TO-NIGHT, JUNE 27

You Can Help

TELEPHONE service is an important agency in the country's war program. The use and demands for telephone service have increased tremendously.

The great task which we, as a part of the *National machinery*, are shouldering is being carried forward successfully; but we may serve still more broadly if the public will co-operate in its use of telephone service as it is co-operating in the conservation of food and in the prevention of waste.

You will observe that the operator repeats the number. This is so you may correct her if she has misunderstood. If she repeats it correctly, please say "Yes" or "Right"; if incorrectly, tell her the correct number before she completes the connection.

Telephone users can prevent waste of time, service and telephone facilities generally if they will always make sure of the telephone number before calling and make sure that the operator has understood. *Wrong number calls* and the possible tie-up of telephone equipment over unnecessarily long periods will thus be avoided.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PA.
C. T. McKEE, Local Manager,
BRADFORD, PA.

TRY THE MINER
14 WEEKS
FOR 50c

NOTICE

I AM IN NEED OF YOUR RAGS
and will pay you higher prices than anyone else in the junk business.

Certain of my customers MUST HAVE THEM and are willing to pay me a price that warrants me in offering you an advance in prices over all others. If you have a few pounds on hand, a postal or 'phone message will bring me around if you live in town;—if you live out of town and will bring or send them in, I will pay you premium prices in spot cash.

At present my price, for clean mixed rags is 2 cents per pound; also, please remember that I pay even more that that for rags of better grades. Do not dispose of anything in my line until you get my prices, otherwise WE BOTH LOSE.

I also buy all kinds of junk; metals, rubber, manilla rope, burlap, bags, etc., at top prices. Present prices for scrap iron until further notice, is $16.50 per gross ton delivered.

MEYER ZAFRON
SMETHPORT, PA.
Phone 26 M. Main St. and McCoys Corner.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.
ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, June 27, 1918.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN,
of Philadelphia County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

A member of the U. S. Senate recently made the startling statement that the press of the country is cowed by the administration. Is it? It would seem strange, indeed, if when the government is asking so much at the hands of the newspapers, it should undertake to intimidate the press. One prominent city daily says:

"The administration's system of seeking control of the press thru rewards of favor and threats of punishment, altho it has in Colonel Roosevelt's article its first complete exposure, is a fact recognized by every intelligent editor and publisher in the country. One of the first demands made by President Wilson after the declaration of war was for a law that would have empowered the administration to suppress any critical publication arbitrarily, and finally a measure short of this yet drastic enough to intimidate many newspapers, was passed.

"The position of the press for the last fourteen months has been humiliating and often intolerable. The newspapers long ago lost confidence in the propaganda conducted at public expense under the guise of "official" news, yet they have been compelled to give it currency. The method is simple but deadly. The newspapers were asked at the outset not to print news of war activities of kinds specified, and this request has been scrupulously honored. At the same time the administration undertook to supply information proper for the public to have, and has issued daily great masses of official statements not only reciting alleged facts, but urging administration aims and policies. In large part the statements are inaccurate, misleading and conflicting.

"Theodore Roosevelt has performed no greater service during the war than in placing upon the record an indictment of the system which threatens the very foundations of public right and civic liberty."

There is a man in town who always acts as a brake on the wheels of progress. Every object that is broached for the betterment of community conditions, elicits from him no more than a grunt of dissent, if not active opposition. He regards every man as a rascal until proven honest. He can see no sincerity in the most unselfish actions, and can detect cupidity at the bottom of the greatest sacrifices. He is a community wet blanket. Is it you?

There is also in this town a man the opposite of this one. He has a keen eye for any chance to forward the interests of his community. Every proposition for community betterment, provided it has merit and feasibility, not only has his approval, but he at once pulls off his coat and becomes one of its most active rooters. It takes a heavy jolt to convince him of the insincerity or dishonesty of his neighbors, and even then he has more pity than blame for them. He is, as grateful fire on a raw day, and restores our confidence as the spring sunshine after a dreary winter. Is it you?—Ridgway Advocate.

Attend the Pledge Day meetings at the school houses to-morrow.

Judge Bonniwell, Democratic nominee for Governor, has jumped into a finish fight with the Palmer-McCormick leadership of the Democratic State organization and is demanding that he be given proper support in his campaign. Bonniwell, having been nominated as a "wet" candidate for Governor, insists that the whole Democratic State ticket, platform and everything else shall go before the people as champions of rum. Palmer is pretending to support the Bonniwell candidacy, but wants to hold onto the Democratic State organization. Seeing a chance to oust the Palmer-McCormick leadership, Judge Bonniwell is using the present campaign as a good excuse. McCormick, as Democratic national chairman, and pronounced foe of rum, is placed in a most embarrassing predictment. He is afraid to repudiate Bonniwell because of the example such irregularity on the part of a national chairman would set, and at the same time he finds it difficult to advocate the election of an avowed supporter of booze. Because of the family quarrel in progress the Democratic party resembles that of olden days more so than possibly at any period in the last quarter of a century. Even with a united party behind Bonniwell Democratic victory next November would be a remote possibility. With the Democratic party so hopelessly divided, Bonniwell's chances for winning out are on a par with the Kaiser's. He's up against it, and he might as well come down. —Bellefonte Republican.

Prizes of $10,000 in Thrift Stamps have been offered by the National War Garden Commission at Washington for the best canned vegetables grown in "War Gardens" in the country. There must be at least five canners in competition at canning clubs and fairs before awards will be made. The Thrift Stamp prizes will be awarded in books half filled with stamps so that in filling the books the winners will aid in the War Savings Stamp Campaign. All material for use in the War Savings Stamp drive culminating in National Pledge Day on June 28th has been shipped from headquarters in Philadelphia to the various county chairmen in Pennsylvania. While nothing official has been said on the subject, recent communications from the Treasury Department at Washington would appear to indicate that the Government is considering the matter of raising money by the sale of War Savings Stamps for another year, and perhaps indefinitely. Mr. Cassatt has written County Chairmen in Pennsylvania to be prepared for such an eventuality.

From time to time, high officials of the administration are disclosing the fact that they had full information as to the German violations of our national rights during the time when the administration was also boasting of our friendliness toward Germany and not getting ready for the certain conflict. Former ambassador Gerard has repeatedly told of his intimate knowledge of the faithlessness and inhumanity of the German rulers. George Creel has enumerated the instances in which the administration had discovered German conspiracies in this country against the interests of this government long before we entered the war. Now in an address at Schenectady, New York, Secretary of State Lansing referred to the plot which, while this country was still neutral, were directed, approved, or financed by Count Bernstorff, von Papen, Boy-Ed, Luxburg, Von Eckhardt, and other representatives and secret agents of the Berlin government. The remarkable feature of the address is contained in the admission that "long before it was considered wise to make the fact public, the American government, possessing evidence of their improper conduct, kept constant watch over these conspirators, who depended upon the innocent credulity of these 'idiotic Yankees', as Captain von Papen sneeringly called us." And yet, with these facts in hand and kept secret from the American people, the administration dallied with preparedness, made a campaign on a "kept-us-out-of-war" platform, and announced that there was no "hostile feeling here in official quarters toward Imperial German Government" and that the "best of friendly relations exist between this country and Germany." No one was fooled but the American people.

California's earth has been trembling again. But the biggest shakeup was slight in comparison to that which will be felt in Germany when Britain, France and America compell Von Hindenburg's men to turn back. —Troy Record.

President Wilson still says, "Gentlemen of Congress," regardless of whether Miss Rankin is present or not.—St. Louis Republic.

The Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety has changed its name and is now the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety.

WHY YOU SHOULD "HOOVERIZE"

Following the orders of the Food Administration, in letter and in spirit, is one of the greatest services you can render to your country. This program means international food sharing.

Food will defeat Germany's intention to use starvation as a force to compel submission of the Allies. Plenty of food also makes possible an aggressive Allied war policy.

SAVE THE BAGS

Farmers' Representative Issues an Appeal For New Economy.

C. J. Tyson, representative of the farmers in the U. S. Food Administration for Pennsylvania, urges upon the attention of the agriculturalists of this state the necessity for the greatest care in the matter of their use of bagging, especially burlap bags.

"There is," he says, "an extreme shortage in the supply of jute from which burlap is made. This product is imported from India and the shortage of ships has interfered materially with the supply while the demands of the army for these bags which are used in trench warfare is further depleting the supply.

"Fertilizer and other products used by farmers are customarily shipped in bags made of burlap."

Mr. Tyson makes the practical suggestion that the patriotic farmer will have every pound of fertilizer shipped in 200-pound bags, if possible. It is estimated that the monetary saving possible in the handling of the three million tons of fertilizer now shipped in smaller bags will amount to four million dollars annually if the product were shipped in 200-pound bags.

As an example of the difficulties arising from the shortage of jute it is noted that manufacturers of linoleum who use just cloth in the packing of their product are finding great difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies and that they are experimenting with cotton fabrics, in the hope of finding a satisfactory substitute for jute.

The French like peas cooked in lettuce leaves in the top of a double boiler or laid in lettuce leaves in the top of a strainer. Sometimes, too, they add a parsley leaf or a mint leaf to peas in the cooking to give them flavor, but the plain flavor of well-cooked green peas is very pleasing without any additions.

* * *

Soak celery and cabbage 15 or 20 minutes before using so that any insects or worms will come out.

* * *

Potatoes, too, may well be cooked in their jackets.

"LOOKING AHEAD" IN WHEAT CRISIS

Food Administration Will Follow Example of Joseph and Provide For Future.

Joseph interpreted the dream of Pharaoh and said:

"Behold, there come seven years of great plenty throughout all the land. * * * And there shall arise after them seven years of famine; * * *

"And let them gather all the food of those good years that come and lay up corn. * * * and let them keep food in the cities.

"And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of famine."

It is no dream which Mr. Heinz interprets when he warns the people of Pennsylvania against waste and calls upon them to conserve to the utmost this year's abundant crops. The prospect of a bumper wheat yield this year, he says, is no reason for changing the measures already in effect to save wheat against future needs.

"For many years past," he explains, "we have never come to the beginning of any harvest without a surplus stock of wheat held over from the previous year and unconsumed. This surplus was the insurance against the future; it was the saving factor in case of a crop failure, which is apt to occur at any time. This year was an exception. Our surplus from 1916 was small. The 1917 crop was very small. Now, just before the 1918 harvest, we find our wheat bins swept clean, with the demands upon us greater than ever before.

"We must, therefore, follow the time-honored and oft-tested precedent established by Joseph and gather the food of the good years that come, for store against the years of famine. We must accumulate a new surplus to take the place of that which has been swept away. It is more than prudence to do so; it is a vital necessity. This year's wheat crop will be large; next year's crop may be a failure—no one can predict. But out of this year's supply it is entirely possible for us to accumulate a surplus which would avert disaster which a crop failure in 1919 would surely bring.

"I urge the people of Pennsylvania to have this in mind. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.' Let us exercise it in full measure in the matter of our wheat supply."

Try steaming green vegetables instead of boiling them.

* * *

Soak wilted vegetables in cold water until they are crisp and fresh.

M. S. GEARY REAL ESTATE AGENCY OFFERS FOR SALE

Fine 7 room house on Green Street, bath, cellar, basement, barn, garden, hot and cold water, lath and plastered, part cash balance on time, ... $2000.00

6 room house on Water Street, City water and gas, cement walks, good garden plot, large lot, a bargain, ... $700.00

Good 6 room house and large lots on Water Street, well finished, a bargain at the price asked, part cash, part on time, ... $1800.00

8 room house and one acre land on Willow Street. $2000.00

Commercial Hotel property Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, can be bought with small payment down, long time payments on the balance, ... $2000.00

2 teams good work horses with wagons and harnesses, ... $700.00

One new Weber wagon, slightly used $110.00

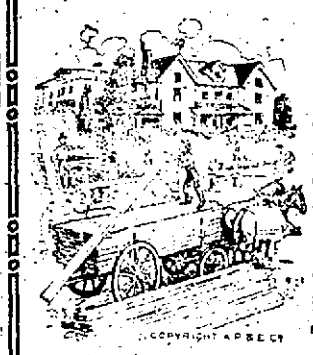
30 Acres second growth timber near Rixford. $600.00

We have several good farms for sale, also several building lots and other town properties, all of which can be seen if you are interested in any of them. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on easy payments. If you have anything to sell list it with us we will find the buyer, Costs you nothing to list your property, our motto is, No sale No pay.

OFFICE IMPERIAL HOTEL. Both phones.

Smethport —:— —:— Pennsylvania

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER



AND PLENTY OF IT

is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

EVERY DAY IS THRIFT DAY

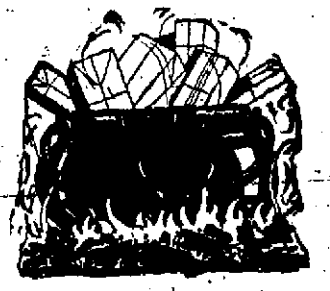
To those who trade here. Get the best line of "substitutes" that are on the market to-day as well as the very choicest grades of staple groceries.

at

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS.
You can get
FORMALINE
for
SEED OATS AND POTATOES.
at
H. C. WELLS
SMETHPORT, PA.



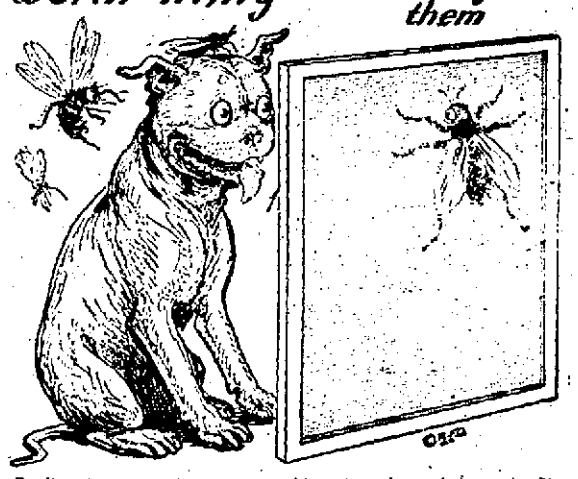
"SOMETHING BREWING."
"THE POT IS BOILING."

"WE'RE COOKING UP SOMETHING GOOD."

"WATCH FOR IT."

Masser Brothers Co.
THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE 149

Screens for the windows and doors make life worth living *We've got them*



Don't put up a rusty, worn-out old screen. It won't keep the flies, mosquitos and insects out, but will make it harder for you to "drive" them out.

Screen doors and windows in all sizes. Black and galvanized screen by the square foot.

PRICES RIGHT.

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

B. T. GARLICK, Hardware
Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa, as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, June 27.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Attent the band dance at the Lyceum to-night.

—Editor and Mrs. C. F. Boller of Port Allegany are rejoicing over the arrival of a new baby girl, born Thursday.

—The Christian Endeavor of Farmers Valley will hold a festival in Herzog's grove, Thursday evening, July 4th. Proceeds will be used in the repairing of the church.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. White of Buffalo, N. Y., are entertaining little Ralph Gardner White who arrived at their home on June 21st. Mother and child are doing fine.

—Lawrence F. Dunbar of Warsaw, N. Y., a brother of Mrs. Guy McCoy, who resided in Smethport for a time a few years ago, has enlisted in the navy and recently reported for duty at Newport.

—Fred Younglove of Bolivia purchase two fine building lots on Bank St. from the Geary Real-Estate Agency and expects to build a home and shop on the property in the near future. Mr. Younglove is interested in the manufacture of all kinds of handles, and is a first class Blacksmith as well as Automobile repairman.

—W. Carlisle Dailey is in jail on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that Dailey swindled Mr. Buchanan of Mt. Jewett out of a considerable sum of money some time ago. He then left this part of the country and fell into the hands of the law at Williamsport for swindling a landlord and served a sentence of several months there. Upon the expiration of this sentence there, Officer W. P. Cline of Bradford was on hand to receive him and he was brought to Smethport Monday and lodged in the jail to await trial. It is reported that Daily admits swindling the Mt. Jewett man.

—The Smethport Allied Band dance to-night.

—Miss Ruth Hunter has accepted a position in the store of Chas. W. Masser.

—A birthday surprise party was given Cleit Curnes last Thursday evening and was an enjoyable event.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Gallup and Mrs. J. S. Walker entertained a party of young ladies last evening at their home on Green street with a variety shower in honor of Miss Marion Gallup.

—A naval recruiting party will visit Smethport, June 28-29. All persons desiring to enlist in the navy or who wish information are requested to visit the polling place in the basement of the court house on those dates.

—Next week the MINER expects to issue some hours earlier than usual and as a consequence will appreciate briefness in all communication and the early arrival of ad changes. On account of work involved, no advertisements will be accepted for change after Monday noon. Please help us out to the extent requested.

—If you have not secured your ticket for the Smethport Allied Band dance at the Lyceum to-night, get it now. Indications are that a large crowd will be in attendance. Excellent music will be on hand and an enjoyable time is promised. A number of boys who are going into the service Friday will be present and the affair will be a rousing farewell for them. The band will give an open air announcement on the street this evening.

—All special revenue stamps, commonly referred to as "government licenses" expire with the close of the federal fiscal year, June 30, and as that date occurs in the present year on Sunday, renewals should be secured by Saturday, June 29. Many lines of business including billiard rooms, liquor establishments, bowling alleys, oleomargarine dealers, theatres, brokers and others now require this form of business permit and a fifty per cent penalty is prescribed for failure to make necessary applications within the time limit.

—The band needs you patronage to keep its organization going. Help by buying a ticket for the dance to-night.

—Miss Mabel Olson is seriously ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Olson, suffering with scarlet fever.

—Mrs. B. W. Workley entertained a party of ladies at a miscellaneous shower, at her home on King street Tuesday evening, for Miss Irma Wells.

—Chas. W. Masser has a large advertisement on page three of to-day's issue that is of great interest to people who use cream separators. Don't fail to read it.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ball entertained a party of friends at their home on Bank street Friday evening in honor of Alfred Bush, Gard Young Wright Smith and Fred Biever who leave to-morrow for Camp Lee.

—Miss Ellen Anderson entertained the Conondada Camp Fire girls and their guardian, Miss Carrie A. Day, at her home on East Main street, Tuesday evening. Elegant refreshments were served by Miss Anderson.

—Mrs. Bridget Griffin Duffey, a well known and highly respected resident of the Marvin Creek valley, died at her home yesterday morning. Heart disease is given as the cause of her death. An obituary notice will appear later.

—To-morrow evening at 6:19 o'clock 93 young men will march to the Pennsylvania station and entrain for Camp Lee. Every citizen in the town should make an earnest effort to assist in giving these young men a fitting farewell.

—A pleasant surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Abbey Tuesday evening in honor of their son, William Hugh Abbey, who leaves with the contingent of draftees to-morrow for Camp Lee. About 70 friends were present and the evening was a most enjoyable one. Excellent music and elegant refreshments being features.

Lottie Cone Durfee, daughter of the late John F. and Mary Cone died June 13, 1918. Mrs. Durfee had been in failing health for some time. The funeral services were held in Canadaigua, N. Y., June 17th. She is survived by her husband Emory O. Durfee and two daughters Beatrice and Hazel and one sister Blanche Phillips.—Port Allegany Reporter.

—Confidence in the ability of city boys to be practical as farm workers has been strikingly expressed by the highest State officials in providing an additional $75,000 for an extension of the boy farm service this season. This makes a total of $125,000, apportioned to the Civilian Service department, Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety, for farm camps and maintenance of a boy farm workers' service, which may be extended to include 5000 boys.

—The Treasury Department has authorized disapproval of a chain letter plan which has been started by some enthusiastic workers for the sale of War Savings Stamps. The National War Savings Committee also wishes the public to understand that it did not instigate such a plan. In fact the Federal authorities are opposed to all chain letter schemes, sanction the use of the name of this The American Red Cross does not sanction the use of the name of this organization in any of the chain plans.

—The members of the Finance Committee will make the regular monthly collection for the benefit of Smethport Chapter A. R. C. next week and all subscribers are asked to be ready when the collector calls. It was with deep regret that the Finance Committee accepted the resignation of John A. Entz, one of the most efficient members of the committee, because of his removal from town. Miss Bessie Ottoson has been appointed by the Chairman, Mrs. Lucy Backus, to serve in the place of Mr. Entz and will make the collection in his district this month.

LARABEE

Personal News of the Week Told in Short Paragraphs.

Mr. and Mrs. LeonardHubbard of Buffalo were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hubbard.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hart of Detroit, Michigan, who have been visiting relatives at Coryville, Duke Centre, and here, returned home, Monday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Hart's mother, Mrs. F. A. Moore who will spend a few weeks in Detroit and Ovid, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Ellison and niece, Miss Margaret Ellison, of Olean were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Crandall.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawley were Olean visitors, Wednesday.

Mrs. Eros Carpenter and daughter, Miss Nina Lee, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Moore of Coryville, Wednesday.

Mrs. George Ackerman is visiting Mrs. E. C. Hubbard.

Sate Highway Supt. C. L. Lorah of Smethport was a business visitor here, Monday.

Mrs. Joel Tomer was a guest of relatives in Coryville over Sunday.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Rita Gorton has returned from a visit with friends in Oswayo, Pa.

Miss Laura Fahlman visited her home in Kane over Sunday.

Hon. Henry Hamlin visited Coudersport Saturday on a business mission.

Mrs. J. B. Eastman, daughter, Miss Dorothy, and son Jack, were in Bradford Tuesday.

Sheridan Gorton attended the Coudersport Consistory F. & A. M. meeting last week.

Miss Norine Kidder left Monday for Grove City, where she will attend summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Holmes and Miss Laura Fahlman were visitors in Bradford Tuesday.

Harry Rubin was in Coudersport last week to attend the Consistory F. & A. M. meeting.

Miss Edna Freeman, of West Haverstan, N. Y., is expected home, July 1, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Green and son, Kenneth, spent Sunday in Buffalo with their son, Noel Green.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Backus and Dr. and Mrs. Burg Chadwick motored to Coudersport last Thursday.

T. R. Lyle of New York City was a guest of his mother, Mrs. R. T. Lyle and family this week.

Margaret and William Spanogle spent the past week at the Meadow Brook farm with the A. L. Gallup family.

Mrs. Guy McCoy and Mrs. Thersa Gallup departed Tuesday for the wilds of potter county on a fishing expedition.

Mrs. W. G. Holder accompanied her brother D. McCarthy to Clearfield, Pa. Monday where she will be a guest of relatives for a short time.

Gard Young of Bradford is visiting his people in town for a few days. He is one of the contingent that leaves tomorrow evening for Camp Lee.

Miss Vera Freeman, who is chief dietician at the base hospital at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., will arrive home July 1st, for a two weeks' vacation.

Fred W. Specht left Wednesday for Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. Y., to enter the U. S. Signal Corps as a private in a design department of the radio development section.

Miss Gladys Dolfass, Miss Irma Wells, Miss Zela Brasted and Mrs. Walter Breneman were Bradford visitors Monday. The trip was made in Miss Dolfass' car.

Fred Biever has returned to his home here after a visit with relatives in different parts of the country. His trip has included a visit in Oklahoma and one to Virginia. He leaves tomorrow for Camp Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Purtle Miss Irma Wills, Miss Zela Brasted and Mrs. Walter Breneman were Bradford visitors Tuesday.

Hon. J. W. Fenton of Smethport was one of a delegation of oil producers from the Bradford field who visited Washington, D. C. this week. Judge Burton represented the producers before a conference of the Ways and Means committee.

Miss Theo. Freeman who graduated June 7, from the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, at New Haven, Conn. has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Freeman, for the past three weeks will leave Monday for Bradford where she has accepted a position as instructor of the City Play Grounds.

—Something in the wind. Read Masser Bros Co.'s advertisement.

LISTEN

We are headquarters for the most popular brand of trousers in America—

DUTCHESS TROUSERS

10c A BUTTON; $1.00 A RIP.

For men whose daily tasks demand strong and durable trousers, "Dutchess Trousers" are the ones to buy or we can help you to select a pair to go with last years coat and vest. After wearing a pair of "Dutchess Trousers" you will pat yourself on the back for having practiced real economy.

WM. MONHEIMER'S
THE HOME OF
ROYAL TAILORING.

Pictorial Patterns. Arrow Shirts.

The FRY COMPANY
SUCCESSOR TO FRY & COMES

16 Bargains in Coats

We offer this week the balance of this seasons "Redfern" coats for women at prices which will cause a quick clearance.

These garments are all new and owing to the increased cost of cloth and other materials entering into them cannot be duplicated today except at greatly increased prices. Its near the end of the season with us so out they go to your big profit. Materials are Poplins, Serges, Wool Velours, Tricotines and one black Taffeta.

Sizes 14, 16, 18, and 36 to 44.
Regular prices $17.50 to $28.50 worth a lot more.

CLEARANCE PRICES $13.50 to $19.75.

THE PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

WHERE SAFETY IS IMPORTANT.

SAFETY is very important where resources are limited. That is why every person whose income is moderate should have the protection of Bank Safety. In point of Management and Resources, this Bank gives every assurance of security for money and our officers take a personal interest in each account. A family account should be opened at this Bank where all income may be deposited for safe keeping. Payments may then be made for purchases and expenses by check. This plan enables the householder to keep all money under bank protection.

Best Known Bank in This County With Strong Directorate and Ample Resources.

Personal and Business Checking Accounts.

Hamlin Bank and Trust Company

3 per cent. Paid on Your Savings.

SMETHPORT, PA.

All The News Every Week

The Miner 14 weeks for 50 cents

Try our Store for Full Line of Housecleaning Novelties.

Our Liquid veneer makes your old furniture shine like new. This week only 25c a Bottle.

Leave your order for pineapples and strawberries to can. Our prices can't be beat.

TOMATO PLANTS, GERANIUMS, FORGET-ME-NOTS, AND OTHER PLANTS, AT BEST PRICES.

John A. Lindholm

Telephone 16-M.

CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

SUMMER SHOES FOR ALL.

This store can fit the whole family for all occasions in the line of footwear. Work or play, dress or for everyday wear we have the proper shoe for men, women and children.
Let us show you.
WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

IF YOU BUY OUT OF TOWN AND I BUY OUT OF TOWN, WHAT WILL BECOME OF OUR TOWN?

THE DOLLAR YOU SPEND IN SMETHPORT WILL "COME HOME TO BOOST."

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

BUY AT HOME CAMPAIGN

Read the article with care. They may present something you hadn't thought of before. Patronize the people whose cards are here. They are your neighbors and will treat you right. The money you spend with them stays in circulation in Smethport.

HANDICAP OF FINGER SPEECH

Nighthawk Husband Turns Out Electric Light to Stop Wife's Curtain Lecture.

Domestic courts as a rule do not grant injunctions against the practices of offending husbands, but once in a while they are asked for. A man and his wife, both deaf mutes, were in court recently in New York. Their earnest digital gyrations and contortions convinced the presiding magistrate that an interpreter was needed, and one was summoned. Through him the man spoke first. His principal desire, it appeared, was that anything his wife might say should be largely discounted. He had known her for many years, he spelled on his fingers, and during that period she had rarely been right on any subject.

The wife proved more interesting when it came her turn to testify. She wanted an injunction. Why? And there the interpreter had to do fast receiving to catch all her wagwagging. "She says that her husband comes home late every night," relayed the interpreter, "and nearly always he is half-stewed. She says that when he gets in she starts to tell him in sign language what she thinks of him, and his late hours, and that he won't even let her talk. That's what she wants an injunction for—against his cruelty in stopping her from bawling him out." "What does he do?" asked the magistrate. "Choke her?" "No, your honor; she says that whenever he gets tired of listening he reaches up and turns out the electric light."

TYPHOID GERMS ARE PETTED

Fed With Agar Jelly, Specially Prepared and Very Costly—Millions of Soldiers Inoculated.

Millions of the allied soldiers in France have been inoculated against typhoid fever since the war began.

In order to prepare the lymph which is used for the purpose of rendering them immune to this deadly disease, pefectly pure cultivations of the typhoid bacillus have to be made.

These are obtained by artificially breeding the microbes in government-controlled laboratories. The deadly germs are kept in little glass tubes, carefully sterilized, and are fed with agar jelly, an exceedingly expensive substance which comes from Japan, where it is prepared from a particular species of seaweed.

Nothing can exceed the care and attention that is lavished on these lothsome little organisms by the scientists in charge of them.

The typhoid microbe is not a very little fellow as microbes go. There are others far smaller. Nevertheless if a pin's head were a hollow capsule it would hold four hundred million typhoid bacilli, a colony of living organisms about equal in point of numbers to the combined population of the United States of America, Russia, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

What a Railroad Did.

Let me cite one instance of what the building of a railroad has meant, writes B. C. Forbes in Leslie's. Montana had always been regarded as a grazing state until A. J. Earling, president of the St. Paul railroad, while traveling over the state by horseback, spent a night at a ranch and noticed a bumper field of wheat next morning. The owner confided that he had raised similar yields for over ten years without one bad crop, but had not gone in for wheat raising on a large scale because he was 60 miles from the nearest railroad. Mr. Earling's peregrinations convinced him that, although there had scarcely been a furrow plowed in the whole Judith Basin at that time, it could be developed into one of the greatest wheat-growing sections in the world. Last year, thanks to the St. Paul's railroad building, the Judith Basin, extending some 200 miles east and west and 160 miles north and south, produced the greatest part of the 22,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in Montana, as well as a large part of the 62,000,000 bushels of all grain marketed by Montana, placing it among the foremost grain-growing states.

Living Failure in Show Window.

A living example of "a failure" was exhibited in the show window of a vacant store in St. Louis by a correspondence school as an advertising scheme.

A disheveled man past the prime of life, wearing worn and dirty clothes, with dirty hands, uncombed hair, and scrawny mustache, and a leer on his face, sat at a table, such as might be in the back room of a saloon playing solitaire with a greasy deck of cards. On the table beside him was an empty whisky bottle. On the window was a large sign reading: "A failure. This man is a failure because he wasted his spare time."

Another Objector.

Pa—I am afraid that boy of ours has been reading some of this German propaganda.

Ma—Why so?

Pa—When I took him out to the woodshed just now he said he didn't think relatives ought to fight relatives. —Judge.

Kills Microbes.

Large quantities of hydrochloride of soda are now being used in the laundry of a certain hospital for destroying micro-organisms and removing stains, without appreciably injuring the fabrics. This solution is prepared by the electrolysis of a 4 per cent solution of common salt and water.

RUSSIA TO RECLAIM DESERT

Good Pasture Lands Are Destroyed at the Rate of One Hundred Thousand Acres a Year.

The shifting sands of Astrakhan and the measures taken by the Russian government to deal with this problem form the subject of a memoir by J. G. Firstov, published in Petrograd, observes the Scientific American. Ten million acres of the province in question are covered with shifting sands formed during the nineteenth century and subsequently. These sands have been spreading at the rate of 400,000 acres a year, the result being the transformation of good pasture land into a barren waste. The principal cause is over grazing; flocks and herds are kept so long in one place as to result in the complete destruction of the turf. Poor agricultural methods are also responsible. About the beginning of the present century the government took measures of control and reclamation, and between 1904 and 1909 an area of about 46,000 acres was brought under cultivation. In 1913 a special service was ordered to deal with the question. The province was put under the charge of a chief forestry officer and divided into six districts, in each of which a subordinate official was appointed to superintend the work. At the time of writing good progress has been made in planting soil binders and growing herbaceous crops, but it was still problematical whether the province was adapted to the establishment of forests.

EARLY MAN FIGHTING ANIMAL

Ancestors of Present People Were Called Upon to Face Beasts That Inhabited Plains and Rivers.

The first houses were caves. Early man was a fighting animal, and had to contend against the huge and ferocious beasts that infested the plains and rivers, observes a writer. His dwelling naturally had to be a place of security as well as a habitation. Caves were natural and artificial, the latter being hollowed out of solid rock by rude flint instruments. Most of them were formed in the sides of cliffs and among high, rugged hills.

To those early ancestors of ours, the primeval men and women who secured, as one would think, but scanty shelter and protection from these stone caves and holes in the rock, we apply the generic term of cliff dwellers.

They were entirely ignorant of agriculture, and subsisted by hunting and fishing and on the natural products they found growing in a wild state.

What is very remarkable, at our very doors can still be seen the typical houses and handiwork of those pre-historic tribes in the caves of the Lancos river in southern Colorado. These, in most instances, are as well preserved as when their ancient occupants deserted them—perhaps 10,000 years ago. When inhabited they were reached quite frequently by notches cut in the rock, and at other times rope ladders must have been used.

Gladstone a Hard Worker.

Gladstone was a hard worker, with no dreads with regard to work, says the American Magazine.

"He turned from political responsibilities of the heaviest to Greek for recreation, and lived his four-score years and more, just as Pope Leo XIII, turned to Latin poetry for his relaxation from world-wide burdens, and lived on beyond four-score and ten, living so hopefully that when, at the little dinner given him on his ninetieth birthday, one of the cardinals said, in proposing a toast to him, "Here's that you may live to be a hundred, holy father," the old pontiff replied: "But why limit me to a hundred?"

They were contemporaries of Ranke, the German historian, who at the age of ninety-one proposed to write a history of the world in 12 volumes, one volume to be completed each year, and actually lived, I believe, to complete nearly half of it.

These men had no dreads; but they allowed their energies to work on, without any fear of exhausting their vitality.

Fond of Chicken Hearts.

Lucy is fond of the hearts of all fowls. When dining out with friends she was asked what her choice of the chicken was. Forgetting the name for the moment, she said: "I fordet de name. It's de part what makes his live."

Many Seem to Think So.

Like everybody else, the paragrapher has his dull days, though, perhaps, the rest of the people feel that the paragrapher has more of them than anybody else.—Wilmington News.

Just Draw Your Automobile in We will do the rest, we can repair any make of car and we can fix you out with all kinds of accessories. Firestone Tires etc. Our Garage is always open for business. Boost for Home Trade we do. Smethport Garage Co.

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DEAD TOWN IS ALWAYS SHUNNED

Community With Such a Reputation Suffers as From a Pestilence.

RESTS WITH THE CITIZENS

People Can Create and Maintain Prosperity If They Will Keep Their Money at Home in Circulation.

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Stay away from that town. It's a dead one."

Do you want that to be said of your town? Of course you don't, for you wish, as a matter of local pride, if for no other reason, to have your town stand high in the estimation of the world. But are you sure that you are doing everything in your power to place your town in the position which you wish to occupy? That is the question that every person should ask himself or herself at frequent intervals.

When things are running smoothly, when times are good, and when it is fairly easy to make a good living for the wife and kiddies, it is so easy for a man to forget that these things do not come to a town as a matter of course, but are the result of the right kind of effort on the part of the citizens of the community. It is so easy for a man to grow careless and think that because this condition existed it will continue to exist without any effort on his part or that of the other residents of the community. That is why it is important for every one to stop and think seriously once in a while about what it would mean to him if the prosperity that makes life worth living for him should take wings and fly away.

Nobody Loves a Dead Town.

Nobody likes to live in a dead town. No one even likes to visit a dead town. That is why you sometimes hear that warning, "Stay away from that town. It's a dead one." The town which has the reputation of being a dead one suffers as if from a pestilence. Business men seeking new locations will have none of it. The live traveling salesman, even, will give it a wide berth. Those who live in it will get away if they can.

When a town is live and prosperous, local business is good, real estate values are high and stable, labor is in demand and wages are good, the streets are well lighted, the residents and their property are protected from robbery and fire and good schools are maintained for the education of the children. When a town is dead, there is little money in circulation, store buildings stand empty with "For Sale" sign hanging on the front door, there is little employment for the laboring man, the streets are dark, the schools are crippled.

What sort of town do you want to live in? There is only one answer to that question. You want to live in the live town and enjoy all the good things that come to the residents of such a community.

Answer Easily Found.

The only question then is as to how these prosperous conditions can be created or maintained and it is the easiest thing in the world to find the answer to that question.

If the people of a community will keep their money at home and keep it in circulation among themselves, they need have no fear of ever being compelled to live in a dead town. If the people will patronize their own business men instead of sending their dollars to the mail order houses, the prosperity of the community will take care of itself.

The local stores, to a very large extent, make every town. The taxes paid by the business men of the community are the principal support of the schools and public institutions. It is the taxes paid by the storekeepers, to a large extent, that make possible the public improvements, the fire protection, the street lighting, and the many other things which make a town worth living in. The mail order house does not pay any taxes in the town from which it gets its money. It does not help to support the schools or the churches. It does not help light the streets or maintain the fire department. It is the aim of the mail order houses to drive small town merchants out of business, so that the people will be compelled to send to the cities for their merchandise and they are spending thousands of dollars every month to accomplish this purpose. If they should succeed, who would pay the taxes that are now paid by the local merchants? It's a certainty that the mail order house would not pay them.

Issue Is Clear Cut.

Every dollar spent at home helps to make the town a live one.

Every dollar sent away from home to the mail order house helps to make the town a dead one.

The issue is a clear-cut one and is squarely up to every resident of the community, whether a resident of the town itself or of the country surrounding it. The man who does not care whether he lives in a live or a dead town, if there is such a man, need waste no thought on the subject, but the man who wants to live in a live town cannot get away from it. It is up to him to make his town a live one or a dead one.

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Is Headquarters in Smethport for Ladies and Children wear. Up-to-date millinery, fancy work and if it is nice dainty line of goods we have it on hand The Bisett Shop.

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"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By

LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

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While I was waiting for my things to dry—it took perhaps half an hour—I had a chance to observe about one hundred other victims of "cooties"—German soldiers who had become infested in the trenches. We were all nude, of course, but apparently it was not difficult for them to recognize me as a foreigner even without my uniform on, for none of them made any attempt to talk to me, although they were very busy talking about me. I could not understand what they were saying, but I knew I was the butt of most of their jokes and they made no effort to conceal the fact that I was the subject of conversation.

When I got back to my cell I found that it had been thoroughly fumigated, and from that time on I had no further trouble with "cooties" or other visitors of the same kind.

As we were not allowed to write anything but prison cards, writing was out of the question; and as we had no reading matter to speak of, reading was nil. We had nothing to do to pass away the time, so consequently cards became our only diversion, for we did, fortunately, have some of these.

There wasn't very much money as a rule in circulation, and I think for once in my life I held most of that, not due to any particular ability on my part in the game, but I happened to have several hundred francs in my pockets when shot down. But we held a lottery that was watched without quite such intense interest as that. The drawing was always held the day before to learn who was the lucky man. There was as much speculation as to who would win the prize as if it had been the finest treasure in the world. The great prize was one-third of a loaf of bread. Through some arrangement, which I never quite figured out, it happened that among the eight or ten officers who were there with me, there was always one-third of a loaf of bread over. There was just one way of getting that bread, and that was to draw lots. Consequently that was what started the lottery. I believe if a man had ever been inclined to cheat he would have been sorely tempted in this instance, but the game was played absolutely square, and if a man had been caught cheating the chances are that he would have been shunned by the rest of the officers as long as he was in prison. I was fortunate enough to win the prize twice.

One man—and I think he was the smallest eater in the camp—won it on three successive days, but it was well for him that his luck deserted him on the fourth day, for he probably would have been handled rather roughly by the rest of the crowd, who were growing suspicious. But we handled the drawing ourselves and knew there was nothing crooked about it, so he was spared.

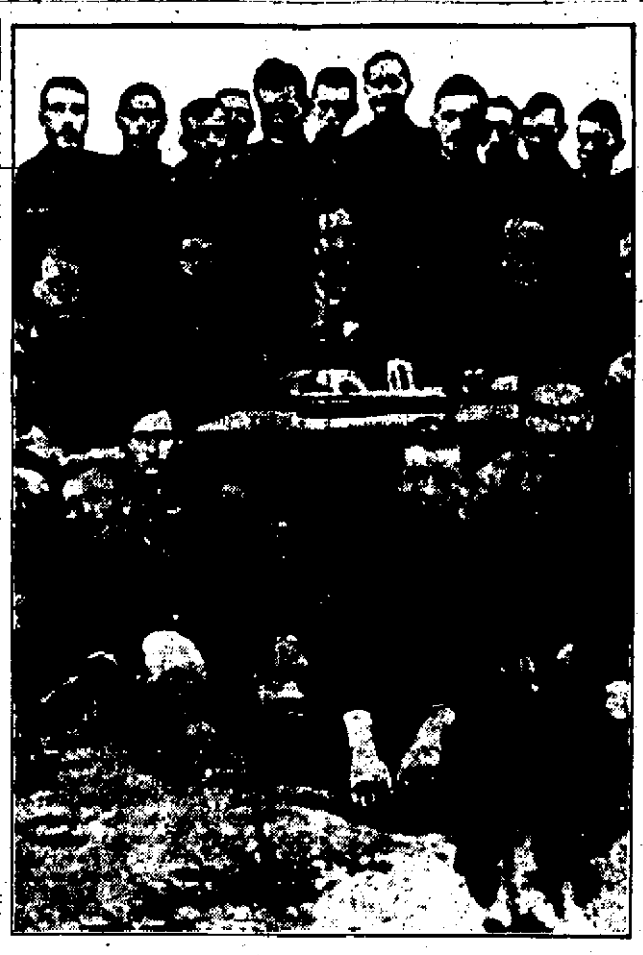
We were allowed to buy pears, and being small and very hard, they were used as the stakes in many a game. But the interest in these little games was as keen as if the stakes had been piles of money instead of two or three half-starved pears. No man was ever so reckless, however, in all the betting as to wager his own rations.

By the most scheming and sacrificing I ever did in my life I managed to hoard two pieces of bread (grudgingly spared at the time from my daily rations), but I was preparing for the day when I should escape—if I ever should. It was not a sacrifice easily made either, but instead of eating bread I ate pears until I finally got one piece of bread ahead; and when I could force myself to stick to the pear diet again, I saved the other piece from that day's allowance, and in days to come I had cause to credit myself fully for the foresight.

Whenever a new prisoner came in and his German hosts had satisfied themselves as to his life history and taken down all the details—that is all he would give them—he was immediately surrounded by his fellow prisoners, who were eager for any bit of news or information he could possibly give them, and as a rule he was glad to tell us, because, if he had been in the hands of the Huns for any length of time, he had seen very few English officers.

The conditions of this prison were bad enough when a man was in normally good health, but it was barbarous to subject a wounded soldier to the hardships and discomforts of the place. However, this was the fate of a poor private we discovered there one day in terrific pain, suffering from shrapnel in his stomach and back. All of us officers [illegible] to have him sent to a hospital, but the doctors curtly refused, saying it was against orders. So the poor creature went on suffering from day to day and was still there when I left, another victim of German efficiency.

[illegible] His prison camp there were a French marine, a French flying officer, two Belgian soldiers, and of the United Kingdom one from Canada, two from England, three from Ireland, a couple from Scotland, one from Wales,



From a Photograph Taken in the Courtyard of the Officers' Prison at Courtrai, Which Lieutenant O'Brien Preserved Throughout His Perilous Journey. O'Brien Is Shown Standing Behind the German Guard, Who Sits at the Table in the Center of the Group.

a man from South Africa, one from Algeria, and a New Zealander, the latter being from my own squadron, a man whom I thought had been killed, and he was equally surprised when brought into the prison to find me there. In addition there were a Chinaman and myself from the U. S. A.

It was quite a cosmopolitan group, and as one typical Irishman said, "Sure, and we have every nation that's worth mentioning, including the darn Germans with us whiles." Of course this was not translated to the Germans, nor was it even spoken in their hearing, or we probably would not have had quite so cosmopolitan a bunch. Each man in the prison was ready to uphold his native country in any argument that could possibly be started, and it goes without saying that I never took a back seat to any of them with my praise for America, with the Canadian and Chinaman chiming in on my side. But they were friendly arguments; we were all in the same boat and that was no place for quarreling.

Every other morning, the weather allowing, we were taken to a large swimming pool and were allowed to have a bath. There were two pools, one for the German officers and one for the men. Although we were officers, we had to use the pool occupied by the men. While we were in swimming a German guard with a rifle across his knees sat at each corner of the pool and watched us closely as we dressed and undressed. English interpreters accompanied us on all of these trips, so at no time could we talk without their knowing what was going on.

Whenever we were taken out of the prison for any purpose they always paraded us through the most crowded streets—evidently to give the populace an idea that they were getting lots of prisoners. The German soldiers we passed on these occasions made no effort to hide their smiles and sneers.

The Belgian people were apparently very curious to see us, and they used to turn out in large numbers whenever the word was passed that we were out. At times the German guards would strike the women and children who crowded too close to us. One day I smiled and spoke to a pretty girl, and when she replied, a German made a run for her. Luckily she stepped into the house before he reached her, or I am afraid my salutation would have resulted seriously for her and I would have been powerless to have assisted her.

Whenever we passed a Belgian home or other building which had been wrecked by bombs by our airmen our guards made us stop a moment or two while they passed sneering remarks among themselves.

One of the most interesting souvenirs I have of my imprisonment at Courtrai is a photograph of a group of us taken in the prison courtyard. The picture was made by one of the guards, who sold copies of it to those of us who were able to pay his price—one mark apiece.

As we faced the camera I suppose we all tried to look our happiest, but the majority of us, I am afraid, were too sick at heart to raise a smile, even for this occasion. One of our Hun guards is shown in the picture seated at the table. I am standing directly behind him, attired in my flying tunic, which they allowed me to wear all the time I was in prison, as is the usual custom with prisoners of war. Three of the British officers shown in the picture, in the foreground, are clad in "shorts."

Through all my subsequent adventures I was able to retain a print of this interesting picture, and although when I gaze upon it now it only serves to increase my mortification at my ultimate escape, it fills me with regret to think that my fellow prisoners were not so fortunate. All of them by this time are undoubtedly eating their hearts up in the prison camps of Interior Germany. Poor fellows!

Despite the scanty fare and the restrictions we were under in this prison, we did manage on one occasion to arrange a regular banquet. The planning which was necessary helped to pass the time.

At this time there were eight of us. We decided that the principal thing we needed to make the affair a success was potatoes, and I conceived a plan to get them. Every other afternoon they took us for a walk in the country, and it occurred to me that it would be a comparatively simple matter for us to pretend to be tired and sit down when we came to the first potato patch.

It worked out nicely. When we came to the first potato patch that afternoon, we told our guards that we wanted to rest a bit and we were allowed to sit down. In the course of the next five minutes each of us managed to get a potato or two. Being frisk, I got six.

When we got back to the prison, I managed to steal a handkerchief full of sugar, which, with some apples that we were allowed to purchase, we easily converted into a sort of jam.

We now had potatoes and jam, but no bread. It happened that the Hun who had charge of the potatoes was a great musician. It was not very difficult to prevail upon him to play us some music, and while he went out to get his zither I went into the bread pantry and stole a loaf of bread.

Most of us had saved some butter from the day before, and we used it to fry our potatoes. By bribing one of the guards, he bought some eggs for us. They cost 25 cents apiece, but we were determined to make this banquet a success, no matter what it cost.

The cooking was done by the prison cook, whom, of course, we had to bribe.

When the meal was ready to serve it consisted of scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, bread and jam, and a pitcher of beer which we were allowed to buy.

That was the 20th of August. Had I known that it was to be the last real meal that I was to eat for many weeks, I might have enjoyed it even more than I did, but it was certainly very good.

We had cooked enough for eight, but while we were still eating, another joined us. He was an English officer who had just been brought in on a stretcher. For seven days, he told us, he had lain in a shell hole, wounded, and he was almost famished, and we were mighty glad to share our banquet with him.

We called on each man for a speech, and one might have thought that we were at a first-class club meeting. A few days after that our party was broken up and some of the men, I suppose, I shall never see again.

One of the souvenirs of my adventure is a check given me during this "banquet" by Lieut. James Henry Dickson of the Tenth Royal Irish Fusiliers, a fellow prisoner. It was for 20 francs and was made payable to the order of "Mr. Pat O'Brien, 2nd Lieut." Poor Jim forgot to scratch out the "London" and substitute "Courtrai" on the date line, but its value as a souvenir is just as great. When he gave it to me he had no idea that I would have an opportunity so soon afterward to cash it in person, although I am quite sure that whatever financial reverses I may be destined to meet, my want will never be great enough to induce me to realize on that check.

There was one subject that was talked about in this prison whenever conversation lagged, and I suppose it is the same in other prisons too. What were the chances of escape.

Every man seemed to have a different idea and one way, I suppose, was about as impracticable as another. None of us ever expected to get a chance to put our ideas into execution, but it was interesting speculation, and anyway one can never tell what opportunities might present themselves.

One suggestion was that we disguise ourselves as women. "O'Brien would stand a better chance disguised as a horse!" declared another, referring to the fact that my height (I am six feet two inches) would make me more conspicuous as a woman than as a man.

Another suggested that we steal a German Gotha—a type of airplane used for long-distance bombing. It is these machines which are used for bombing London. They are manned by three men, one sitting in front with a machine gun, the pilot sitting behind him and an observer sitting in the rear with another machine gun. We figured that, at a pinch, perhaps, seven or eight of us could make our escape in a single machine. They have two motors of very high horse power, fly very high and make wonderful speed. But we had no chance to put this idea to the test.

I worked out another plan by which I thought I might have a chance if I could ever get into one of the German airdromes. I would conceal myself in one of the hangars, wait until one of the German machines started out, and as he taxied along the ground I would rush out, shout at the top of my voice and point excitedly at his wheels. This, I figured, would cause the pilot to stop and get out to see what was wrong. By that time I would be up to him, and as he stooped over to inspect the machine, I could knock him senseless, jump into the machine and be over the lines before the Huns could make up their minds just what had happened.

It was a fine dream, but my chance was not to come that way.

There were dozens of other ways which we considered. One man would be for endeavoring to make his way right through the lines. Another thought the safest plan would be to swim some river that crossed the lines.

The idea of making one's way to Holland, a neutral country, occurred to everyone, but the one great obstacle in that direction, we all realized, was the great barrier of barbed and electrically charged wire which guards every foot of the frontier between Belgium and Holland, and which is closely watched by the German sentries.

This barrier was a three-fold affair. It consisted first of a barbed wire wall six feet high. Six feet beyond that was a nine-foot wall of wire powerfully charged with electricity. To touch it meant electrocution. Beyond that, at a distance of six feet, was another wall of barbed wire six feet high.

Beyond the barrier lay Holland and liberty, but how to get there was a problem which none of us could solve, and few of us ever expected to have a chance to try.

Mine came sooner than I expected.

CHAPTER VI.

A Leap for Liberty.

I had been in prison at Courtrai nearly three weeks when, on the morning of September 9th, I and six other officers were told that we were to be transferred to a prison camp in Germany.

One of the guards told me during the day that we were destined for a reprisal camp in Strassburg. They were sending us there to keep our airmen from bombing the place.

He explained that the English carried German officers on hospital ships for a similar purpose and he excused the German practice of torpedoing these vessels on the score that they also carried munitions! When I pointed out to him that France would hardly be sending munitions to England, he lost interest in the argument.

Some days before, I had made up my mind that it would be a very good thing to get hold of a map of Germany, which I knew was in the possession of one of the German interpreters, because I realized that if ever the opportunity came to make my escape, such a map might be of the greatest assistance to me.

With the idea of stealing this map, accordingly, a lieutenant and I got in front of this interpreter's window one day and engaged in a very hot argument as to whether Heidelberg was on the Rhine or not, and we argued back and forth so vigorously that the German came out of his room, map in hand, to settle it. After the matter was entirely settled to our satisfaction, he went back into his room and I watched where he put the map.

When, therefore, I learned that I was on my way to Germany, I realized that it was more important than ever for me to get that map, and with the help of my friend, we got the interpreter out of his room on some pretext or another, and while he was gone I confiscated the map from the book in which he kept it and concealed it in my sock underneath my legging. As I had anticipated, it later proved of the utmost value to me.

I got it none too soon, for half an hour later we were on our way to Ghent. Our party consisted of five British officers and one French officer. At Ghent, where we had to wait for several hours for another train to take us direct to the prison camp in Germany, two other prisoners were added to our party.

In the interval we were locked in a room at a hotel, a guard sitting at the door with a rifle on his knee. It would have done my heart good for the rest of my life if I could have gotten away

I Confiscated the Map.

then and fooled that Hun—he was so cocksure.

Later we were marched to the train that was to convey us to Germany. It consisted of some twelve coaches, eleven of these containing troops going home on leave, and the twelfth reserved for us. We were placed in a fourth-class compartment with old, hard, wooden seats, a filthy floor and no lights save a candle placed there by a guard. There were eight of us prisoners and four guards.

As we sat in the coach we were an object of curiosity to the crowd who gathered at the station.

"Hope you have a nice trip!" one of them shouted sarcastically.

"Drop me a line when you get to Berlin, will you?" shouted another in broken English.

"When shall we see you again?" asked a third.

"Remember me to your friends, will you? You'll find plenty where you're going!" shouted another.

The German officers made no effort to repress the crowd, in fact, they joined in the general laughter which followed every sally.

I called to a German officer who was passing our window.

"You're an officer, aren't you?" I asked, respectfully enough.

"Yes, what of it?" he rejoined.

"Well, in England," I said, "we let our officers who are prisoners ride first class. Can't you fix it so that we can be similarly treated, or least be transferred to second-class compartment?"

"If I had my way," he replied, "you'd ride with the hogs!"

Then he turned to the crowd and told them of my request and how he had answered me, and they all laughed hilariously.

This got me pretty hot.

"That would be a d—— sight better than riding with the Germans!" I yelled after him, but if he considered that a good joke, he didn't pass it on to the crowd.

Some months later when I had the honor of telling my story to King George, he thought this incident was one of the best jokes he had ever heard. I don't believe he ever laughed harder in his life.

Before our train pulled out, our guards had to present their arms for inspection and their rifles were loaded in our presence to let us know that they meant business.

From the moment the train started on its way to Germany, the thought kept coming to my head that unless I could make my escape before we reached that reprisal camp I might as well make up my mind, as far as I was concerned, the war was over.

It occurred to me that if the eight of us in that car could jump at a given signal and seize those four Hun guards by surprise, we'd have a splendid chance of besting them and jumping off the train when it first slowed down, but when I passed the idea on to my comrades they turned it down. Even if the plan worked out as gloriously as I had pictured, they pointed out, the fact that so many of us had escaped would almost inevitably result in our recapture. The Huns would have scoured Belgium till they had got us and then we would all be shot. Perhaps they were right.

Nevertheless, I was determined that, no matter what the others decided to do, I was going to make one bid for freedom, come what might.

As we passed through village after village in Belgium and I realized that we were getting nearer and nearer to that dreaded reprisal camp, I concluded that my one and only chance of getting free before we reached it was through the window! I would have to go through that window while the train was going full-speed, because if I waited until it had slowed up or stopped entirely, it would be a simple matter for the guards to overtake or shoot me.

I opened the window. The guard who sat opposite me—so close that his feet touched mine and the stock of his gun which he held between his knees occasionally struck my foot—made no objection, imagining no doubt that I found the car too warm or that the smoke, with which the compartment was filled, annoyed me.

As I opened the window, the noise the train was making as it thundered along grew louder. It seemed to say: "You're a fool if you do—you're a fool if you don't—you're a fool if you do—you're a fool if you don't"—and I said to myself "the noes have it," and closed down the window again.

As soon as the window was closed, the noise of the train naturally subsided and its speed seemed to diminish, and my plan appealed to me stronger than ever.

I knew the guard in front of me didn't understand a word of English, and so, in a quiet tone of voice, I confided to the English officer who sat next me what I had planned to do.

"For God's sake, Pat, chuck it!" he urged. "Don't be a lunatic! This railroad is double-tracked and rock-ballasted and the other track is on your side. You stand every chance in the world of knocking your brains out against the rails, or hitting a bridge or a whistling post, and if you escape those you will probably be hit by another train on the other track. You haven't one chance in a thousand to make it!"

There was a good deal of logic in what he said, but I figured that once I was in that reprisal camp I might never have even one chance in a thousand to escape, and the idea of remaining a prisoner of war indefinitely went against my grain. I resolved to take my chance now at the risk of breaking my neck.

The car was full of smoke. I looked across at the guard. He was rather an old man, going home on leave, and he seemed to be dreaming of what was in store for him rather than paying any particular attention to me. Once in a while I had smiled at him, and I figured that he hadn't the slightest idea of what was going through my mind all the time we had been traveling.

I began to cough as though my throat was badly irritated by the smoke and then I opened the window again. This time the guard looked up and showed his disapproval, but did not say anything.

It was then 4 o'clock in the morning and would soon be light. I knew I had to do it right then, or never, as there would be no chance to escape in the daytime.

I had on a trench coat that I had used as a flying coat and wore my knapsack, which I had constructed out of a gas bag brought into Courtrai by a British prisoner. In this I had two pieces of bread, a piece of sausage and a pair of flying mittens. All of them had to go with me through the window.

The train was now going at a rate of between thirty and thirty-five miles an hour, and again it seemed to admonish

"I Pulled Myself Up, Shoved My Feet Through the Window, and Let Go."

me as it rattled along over the ties, "You're a fool if you do—you're a fool if you don't. You're a fool if you don't—you're a fool if you do. You're a fool if you don't."

I waited no longer. Standing upon the bench as if to put the bag on the rack and taking hold of the rack with my left hand and a strap that hung from the top of the car with my right, I pulled myself up, shoved my feet and legs out of the window and let go.

There was a prayer on my lips as I went out, and I expected a bullet between my shoulders, but it was all over in an instant.

I landed on my left side and face, burying my face in the rock ballast, cutting it open and closing my left eye, skinning my hands and shins and straining my ankle. For a few moments I was completely knocked out, and if they shot at me through the window, in the first moments after my escape, I had no way of knowing.

Of course, if they could have stopped the train right then, they could easily have recaptured me, but at the speed it was going and in the confusion which must have followed my escape, they probably didn't stop within half of a mile from the spot where I lay.

I came to within a few minutes and when I examined myself and found no bones broken, I didn't stop to worry about my cuts and bruises, but jumped up with the idea of putting as great a distance between me and that track as possible before daylight came. Still being dazed, I forgot all about the barbed wire fence along the right of way and ran full tilt into it. Right there I lost one of my two precious pieces of bread, which fell out of my knapsack, but I could not stop to look for it then.

The one thing that was uppermost in my mind was that for the moment I was free, and it was up to me now to make the most of my liberty.

(Continued next week.)

Subscribe for the MINER.

CORYVILLE

Motoring Trips Popular—Returned from Bible School—New Resident

Gilbert Moody was a business visitor in Eldred last Friday.

Jerry Conners of Sargeant was a guest of friends in town recently.

Miss Ellen Carr who has been in Port Allegany for some time is home.

Mrs. E. G. Fairchild was an Eldred visitor Monday.

George Barron and son Fay were in Eldred last Sunday.

Mrs. Lucy Kent of Portville, N. Y., was a guest of Mrs Lucina Cory Monday.

Mrs. Brad Moody of Eldred was in town Monday.

Mrs. Orval Tuttle and children returned to their home in Olean Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moody were in Olean Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Stull of Smethport and Mr. and Mrs. George Parker of Simpson were Sunday guests of J. A. Sparks and wife.

George Moody and E. A. Guenter motored to Jamestown, Monday and attended the Merchants convention held in that place.

Rev. Lavrence Thayer is in Youngsville, Pa., this week visiting his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Burdick and children arrived in town Sunday from Saulsbury Center, N. Y. They will reside here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fairchild motored to Black Creek, N. Y., last Thursday and were guests of the latters aunt the Misses Orpha and Belle Briggs.

Mrs. Willis Flory left on Tuesday for her home at Bangor, Pa., Her sister, Mrs. E. A. Guenter and son Fritz accompanied her for a two weeks' visit.

Mrs. Roy Clark and children, and Miss Rowena Burdick left on Wednesday for Main Settlement, N. Y., to visit their grandfather and attend the Burdick reunion.

Mrs. Cassie Wolcott of Eldred visited her brother, George Gill and family last Monday.

Miss Letha Wainmen, one of our popular young ladies, and, William Fowler, were recently married. They are for the present living at Medina, N. Y.

Rev. S. R. Parrett, returned recently from Philadelphia where he has been attending Bible School, and is a guest of A. B. Washburn and family. Rev. and Mrs. Parrett and children expect soon to leave for Hamilton, Canada, where he has an appointment. Rev. Parrett occupied the U. B. pulpit Sunday and delivered a very interesting sermon.

PORT ALLEGANY

Deaths of Prominent Women—Glass Factory in Operation—Golden Wedding.

The death of Mrs. A. D. Vanaman took place Monday evening at her home in Rochester. The body was brought here for burial Thursday. Mrs. Vanaman is survived by her husband. She was a daughter of the late Comrade Chauncey Mayham and a well known former resident of this place.

A reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. John Hall celebrating the 50th anniversary of their wedding Friday, June 14th from three to nine p. m. at the home of Attorney and Mrs. D. S. Helmer. One hundred and fifty old friends, relatives and neighbors were present to wish them many years more of happiness and to pay the honor and respect due them from their long residence in this vicinity.

The Allegany Window Glass Factory resumed operation Monday, after an extended shut down. The new machines are working satisfactorily, and after the men are accustomed to them promise to give fine results. About eight men will be employed, and the resumption of work by this industry should mean a great deal to the prosperity of Port Allegany.

The death of Mrs. Louisa Vieth wife of Frederick Vieth Superintendent of the Port Allegany Tannery, took place very suddenly early Sunday morning. Death was due to asthma and complications resulting therefrom.

Jerome Nelpling, formerl of this place, has been making an extended visit to his brother Bert's truck farm in New Jersey. Jerome reports the work on the farm is going fine and that his brother is doing well in his new work.

T. F. Hunsicker of Smethport, food administrator for McKean County, and Dorr Cobb, food administrator for Potter County, were in town on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Newton are arranging to move their household goods to Columbus, O., where they will make their future home.

Misses Marion and Ruby Warren of Smethport attended the dance here last Friday evening.

Alice and Albert Wennerstrom and Della Romanio were at Smethport Sunday evening.—Argus.

—Attend the dance to be given by the Smethport Allied Band at the Lyceum, Thursday, evening, June 27.—

BUSH HILL.

Frost Did Great Damage—Dance Was a Failure—Lost a Bag of Hay

Mrs. Mary Quinn of Olean, N. Y., is visiting her sister Mrs. Peter Fay.

Miss Marion VanSickles spent the past week with her mother Mrs. Henry Jordon.

The frost we had Wednesday night of last week did a lot of damage to the gardens.

Miss Nellie Smith was calling on her sister Mrs. John Lyman of Port Allegany Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter VanSickles and son James were Smethport shoppers Saturday.

The dance held at Theo Cleveland's Friday evening was a failure on account of the weather but hope the future one will be better.

William Smith detective on Erie railroad Salamance, N. Y. spent the week-end with hi parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith.

Frances Cory and Theo. Cleveland called on Nellie Smith Tuesday evening.

Lost between Port Allegany and Smethpor a bag of hay, but guess it was found how about it Russell?

Mrs. Elias Smith and children of Smethport spent Thursday and Friday with Mrs. Thos. Smith.

ELDRED

ELDRED ... .nM..

Purchased an Oil Comany—Happily Married—News Notes.

Wm. J. Fowler and Miss Letha Wainman were married at Lockport, N. Y., on June 15th. Both of these young people are graduates of the Eldred, High School. The bride has been a successful teacher in the Township school for several years. The groom is employed as a machinist at the Union Carbide Works, of Niagara Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler will make their home at Niagaria Falls.

W. F. Burr has purchased the Engstrom Oil, and Gas Co., of Smethport located on Annin Creek. There are seven wells, four of which are gassers, doing about 50,000 feet a day. This gas at present goes to Port Allegany. It might be that Mr. Burr can ultimately assist in solving the gas problem here. It needs a solution.

Mrs. F. M. Wright was taken to the Buffalo hospital Monday, and on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, under went an operation. Reports are that she is recovering very satisfactorily. Her daughter, Mrs. Joe Brooder, is with her.

Commissioner Gahagan and Clerk, Albert Anderson, were down from Smethport yesterday looking over the river bridges, and found time to make this office a brief call.

D. S. McFall received a telegram from his son, Dana, now at Camp Jackson, S. C. that he had just received his commission as lieutenant.

This week Louis Gabriel bought all of the stock of Rice & McLean, except the shoes and rubbers. He will add it to his big store.

Wm. O. Lanzier of Eldred, enlisted in the field artillery at Bradford, last week.—Eagle.

CROSBY

Death of Mrs. Ryan—Patriotic Community Services.

The community was greatly shocked last Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Ella Ryan which occurred Thursday night. She leaves behind to mourn her loss a husband, three children, father, mother, two sisters and one brother. Funeral in M. E. church Interment in Colegrove cemetery.

The Messrs Keith Kinney and Carold Upthegrove were guests of Hazel and Velma Wilcox Thursday evening.

Miss Mabel and Master Earl Larson are visting relatives in Bath, N. Y.

Miss Hannah Greely is in Olean, N. Y.

The Misses Velma and Mildred Wilcox, started for Grove City College Saturday to attend the summer term of School.

August Bond visited at the home of his sister Mrs. Samuel Hendrickson

Mrs. John Brant is in Kane.

N. L. Marsh and John Kilcoin visited their respective homes Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doblhner visited the latters sister, Mrs. Harry Whitemore over Sunday.

Mrs. Alta Kilcoin and son Harold and Miss Hazel Wilcox visited Mrs. Maude Wilcox Sunday.

Mrs. Hannah White is visiting in Crosby.

Mrs. Jennie Stewart was a Mt. Jewett visitor Friday and Saturday.

The Tri-Mu Sunday school class gave a farewell party Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Velma and Mildred Wilcox, all reported a good time.

The Ladies Aid will meet in the parish house Thursday. All come and get a good dinner.

All come and attend the community meeting in the M. E. church, Friday evening.

Wesley Allen leaves with the next bunch for training camp.

At the patriotic community service in the church at Crosby on Friday evening at 8:30 Rev. Ghordis Tubbs, will lecture on the Second Coming of Christ. And on Sunday June 30th at 8 p. m. National Day will be observed. The pastor will preach on, "The War and its effect upon the church." At this service patriotic songs will be sung by the choir.

On Friday evening July 5th at 8:30 the pastor will outline a "Community Betterment program" and invite discussion, the people both of Colegrove and Crosby are especially invited to this meeting.

Straw Hats.

PANAMAS,
SPLITS,
SENNETS, AND
SOFT STRAW.

REASONABLE PRICES
Considering everything.

Help the Red Cross

H. W. RUBIN & SON
The Reliable Clothiers
Smethport, - - - - Pa.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Marriage Licenses

June 20—Harry Crosby Williams and Bess S. Rabenack both of Mt. Jewett, Pa.

June 22—Hyman Bergoff and Minnie Jacobs both of Kane, Pa.

Eugene W. Wright of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Eleanor Essner of Bradford, Pa.

June 24—Edward Allen Ruppert and Mary Zelphia Brown, both of Kane, Pa.

Milo G. Pettit of Bradford, Pa., and Lena M. McKenzie of Limestone, Pa.

Thomas Edward O'Brien and Clara Krushinski both of Bradford, Pa.

Deeds.

June 19—Edwin Given to Max I. Knorr, Bradford, $800.

Pellegrins Affinito and wife o Michele, Viola, Bradford, $900.

Andrew Jeutter, heirs of to R. W. Jeutter, Otto, $3000.

Treasurer of McKean County to Aaron Holmes, Annin, $45.46.

Treasurer of McKean County to John Nelson, Annin, $44.71.

June 20 Genevieve Clark Hanna to Sabra J. George, Bradford, $1.

Treasurer of McKean County to Mrs. J. P. Shay, Lafayette, $6.72.

Treasurer of McKean County to Wm. Doyle, Lafayette, $15.87.

June 21 City of Bradford to T. J. Johnston, Bradford, $175.

Katherine E. Schaner to James M. Maher and wife, Bradford, $825.

June 22 Carl G. Engstrom and wife to Carl Tengstraind et al, Kane, $1.

C. F. Tengstrand and wife to Carl Tengstrand, et al, Kane, $400.

Conenango Building Loan Association to William A. Mann, Kane, $1.

A. Mintzer and wife to Frank Borallo, Kane, $1.

June 24—Harriet A. Haley et al, to B. Kilpatrick, Bradford, $1.

Jules Mitchell and wife to Frances E. Arthurs, et al Hamlin, $400.

H. B. Rosenfield and wife to Isaac E. Garfinkle, Bradford, $1850.

Treasurer of McKean County to F. H. Raymond et al, Ceres, $10.40.

Same to Same, Ceres, $27.79.

June 25—Robert S. Edwards to Kendall Refining Company, Bradford, $1.

Paul P. Lyon et al to Lars Benson, Mt. Jewett, $350.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.

June 19—National Home Guard to Carry B. Clark and husband, Kane, $1500.

June 20—Carl August Benson to Charles P. Johnson, Liberty, $2500.

June 22—John Weiss to J. H. Stinson, Bradford, $5668.65.

June 25—J. B. Steele, ex. to Alice Edmonds and husband, Bradford Twp. $2500.

John Ley to R. S. Edmonds, Bradford Twp. $2300.

Assignment of Mortgage.

June 21—Abram Keery, Committee to Ella N. Kulp Liberty.

June 24—A. M. Mayer, Ex. to B. F. McBride, Bradford, $2500.

FOR SALE.

Two young Jersey cows, fresh. Inquire Mrs. Mary A. Caldwell, Farmers Valley, Pa., 26adv.4w

SALESMEN.

$300 to $500 per month salary or commission selling our Oils, Greases, Paints and other specialities. Do not be satisfied; get our proposition. Inland Oil Works Co., Cleveland, O. adv26w1*

HOW YALE UNIVERSITY INTERESTED THE CHINESE IN MEDICAL WORK.—Yale university founded in China the college of Ya-li, or Yale-in-China, with the object of fitting native students to become leaders in their own land. In no direction do the Chinese more require leadership than in the field of medicine and hygiene, according to a writer in World Outlook.

Yale-in-China believes in a sound mind in a sound body, and it is rustling to teach backward China how to develop such bodies. Its nurses' training school is preparing 40 white-capped nurses to tend the Chinese sick; it has a fine hospital; and it is developing strong medical schools to launch into a waiting world 200 eager medical students at a graduation.

Old Yale loved China early, but China did not love Yale at first. It did not know about these foreign doctors and their queer ways, but two remarkable men, an American and a Chinese, showed what Western skill could do, and the Chinese were won.

Doctors Hume and Yen cured so many patients that the grateful people spared the college in the riots of 1910, when other foreigners were killed. In the revolution of 1911 the Ya-li doctors again proved themselves such effective friends of the Chinese, caring for the wounded, that they became more beloved than ever. And when Doctor Yen succeeded in keeping the dread Manchurian plague out of the province, gratitude was expressed by a gold medal.

Now Doctor Yen can do what he wants and have what he pleases in Hunan.

FAMILY SHOULD READ ALOUD

Why Inventor Edison Is Blamed for Decline of Custom.

Edison is most to blame for the decline of the pleasant and profitable old custom of reading aloud, according to the Omaha News. The electric light, affording convenient illumination for every book or paper in the family, started it. Substitution of the phonograph and moving picture as a means of entertainment did even more.

Good poetry can never be fully appreciated until it is read aloud, even to one's self. Whitman and Swinburne, for instance, are not poetry at all without the magical sound of the syllables. The better the poetry the more it is improved by correct and leisurely reading.

But the principal gain lies in drawing the family together and in educating the children. Not even hard study will improve the spoken vocabulary of a child so much as listening to good literature and taking a turn in reading. The "hard words" become easy and common when father or mother can help with pronunciation and definition.

Stirring stories from the Bible, "Robinson Crusoe," Mark Twain's "Tom" and "Huck," Cooper's tales, "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Dickens' and Scott's works, "Pigs Is Pigs," "Little Women," are just a few suggestions. Reading aloud is pleasant in itself and forms a background for character building.

RISE OF ITALIAN OFFICERS

How Younger Warriors Gained Command of Divisions During War.

The readjustment of the army commands in Italy as a result of the recent Rapallo conference which selected the veteran General Cadorna as the empire's military counselor brings a consummation long wished for there—the advancement of the younger men among the commanders, says a correspondent. These are General Armando Diaz, fifty-six; General Badoglio, forty-six, and General Giardino, who will soon be fifty-six.

General Diaz started in the war as a junior major general. He rose from the command of a corps to a division and then was given charge of operations in the Carso. He smashed the Selo line in August, taking 5,000 prisoners. General Bagdolio, a lieutenant colonel in 1915, reached the rank of major general after taking Sabotino and then became chief of staff of the second army. He has directed the operations of an army corps in the Middle Isonzo since. General Giardino was a colonel in 1915. He won a major generalship last June and later was given command of a full army corps.

How to Tell Good Glue.

If glue is frequently remelted it loses much of its strength, therefore glue newly made is preferable to that which has been reboiled. The hotter the glue the more force it will exert in keeping the joined parts glued together. In all large and long joints it should be applied immediately after boiling. Apply pressure until it is set and hardened. Good glue requires more water than does poor glue. The best glue will require from one-half to more than double the water that is required with poor glue, which is clear and red. The quality can be discovered by breaking a piece. If good, it will break hard and tough, and will be irregular on the broken edge. If poor, it will break comparatively easy, leaving a smooth, straight edge.

WHY

National Guard Is Being Gradually Eliminated

National Guardsmen now serving in the federal service, will become civilians at the end of the war, says the Indianapolis Star. Because of the drafting of the entire National Guard into federal service, states now have no National Guard. What formerly was the state National Guard has been wiped out of existence.

A number of inquiries as to the status of the Guardsmen brought this information from the war department: When the National Guard of a state was drafted into federal service every man was formally discharged from state service. This means, the war heads say, that all members of the National Guard raised in the state will become civilians when mustered out of federal service.

This is different from what happened when the local troops went to the Mexican border. They were not discharged from state service at that time, and when their period of service on the border ended they returned to their old station as members of the National Guard at home.

The war department has advised the state authorities that they may proceed with the creation of a new National Guard, provided they stay within the law, which limits the Guard to not exceeding 800 members for every representative and each of the senators from the state in congress. When the war with Germany ends the members of the old National Guard, now in the federal service, will not return to their armories and will not replace the regiments that may be raised since they left.

Although the governors of all the states have been notified of the authority conveyed by law to organize new National Guards, not exceeding 800 per representative and senator, the instances where initial steps have been taken to do so are very rare. War department officials and army officers generally frankly admit that the National Guard, as it was before the United States entered war, is being gradually eliminated and no regret is expressed by the regulars, who have always had a prejudice against the Guard.

SHOES, INVENTION OF CELT

How Footgear Was Found Necessary to Protect the Feet From Injury.

Nobody knows who was the first shoemaker. There must have been a time when everybody went barefooted, observes a writer, and the first shoes were probably made of woven reeds or skins. The original shoemaker doubtless sought comfort more than style. The Celt, who at times wandered over moor and morass, at others over stony mountains, invented a shoe that suited his purpose.

A sole of heavy hides protected his feet from sharp stones, while uppers or legs of lighter skin protected his ankles and legs from thorns and bushes. The buskin was so constructed that the water exuded from it as soon as the foot ceased to be immersed. In the modern shoe, the idea is that water be kept out, not let out. The Celtic buskin was tough and elastic, and could be replaced wherever there were untanned skins at hand. Every Celt was his own shoemaker. With the Norman conquest came the introduction into the British Isles of tanned leather, which had long been in use in Normandy, where it had been introduced by the Romans. Shoes then began to take on style, and the styles have never been duplicated in later days. From close-fitting shoes fashion went to long, pointed toes, which in time, grew so long that they had to be fastened to the wearer's knees.

How Shepherds Know Their Sheep.

From Westmoreland comes an interesting example of the way in which shepherds know their sheep. To them no two sheep are alike, any more than two people, says this Westmoreland correspondent of the English Manchester Guardian. The writer's brother had a number of black-faced sheep near Shap Fell, and one day a shepherd came to him and said: "There's one of your sheep at sec a spot—a goodish bit off your heaf, that, eh?" "Are you quite sure it was one of my sheep?" the man was asked. "As sure as sh's which (ullve)." And then he went into an elaborate description of the facial peculiarities of the animal, for he knew it by sight as well as he knew its owner. The orthodox markings of the sheep he did not even touch upon, leaving them for final proof, if such were needed.—Christian Science Monitor.

How New Electric Hair-Cutter Operates.

An electrically operated hair-cutter which eliminates the shears has been devised. It consists essentially of a light standard with cross-arms at the top to support a small electric motor connected with the clippers by a flexible cord three or four feet long, says Popular Science Monthly. In cutting long hair the fingers and comb are used in exactly the same manner as with shears. In outlining the hair in front the cutters are turned upside down and the points pressed close to the skin. The hair is cut in a fraction of the time usually required.

How to Clean a Gas Stove.

Put a small quantity of kerosene on an ordinary dish mop with a short handle and polish carefully. The hands are kept clean, the grease removed and the oil will not splatter.

GOOD SEEDBED FOR ALFALFA

Preparations Should Begin Year Before Planting—Keep Soil Well Cultivated.

(By M. A. BEESON, Oklahoma Experimental Station.)

In preparing the seed bed for alfalfa you should begin a year or two before you wish to seed by planting a cultivated crop, keeping the ground well cultivated and free from weeds. Corn is a good crop to precede alfalfa.

The critical period of alfalfa is the first six weeks of the life of the plant. The ground should be plowed early and deep. It should be free from weeds and as free as possible from weed seed. It should be well tilled, but firm up to the surface when seeded. Fall seeding in September without a nurse crop is considered the surest method to follow. However, if there is not a favorable season and sufficient moisture in the fall, you may sow at corn or cotton planting time in the spring. From 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre is ample if the seed is clean and strong.

When it is sown with a grain drill attachment, on well-prepared seed bed, and when sown carefully and not too deep, from 10 to 12 pounds of seed is quite sufficient. The seed is small and does not need to be sown too deep—just so you get it into the moist dirt.

WHERE MANURE YIELDS MOST

Greatest Profits May Be Expected Where Fertilizer Is Placed on Poorest Soils.

Greatest profits may be expected from a ton of manure when it is used on the poorest soil on the farm.

The value of a ton of manure when used on soils of different fertility is illustrated by two series of plots at the Ohio experiment station. Corn without any fertilizer or manure has yielded 49.07 bushels per acre for 12 years in a rotation of corn, oats and clover. In another series not more than 40 rods away, the yield of corn for 19 years has averaged only 35.17 bushels, the other crops of the rotation being wheat and clover. Originally the land was the same, but its treatment previous to the time these experiments began made this difference in fertility.

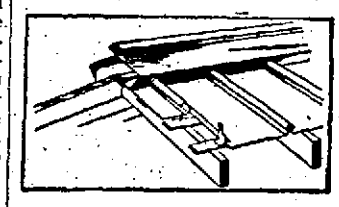
Eight tons of barnyard manure with 320 pounds of raw phosphate rock per acre has produced an increase in corn yield of 30.08 bushels on the poorer soil. On the rich land the same application with 1,000 pounds of raw phosphate rock has increased the corn crop only 17.89 bushels per acre, even though three times as much of the phosphorus carrier was added. The total yield on the manure land has been nearly the same in both cases.

METAL SHEETING FOR ROOFS

Arranged to Enable Tinsmith to Rapidly Join Sheets Without the Use of Solder.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a metal roof invented by J. H. Perry of Middletown, N. Y., says:

"The object of this invention is to provide a sheet metal roof arranged to enable a tinsmith or other person to rapidly join the metal sheets for forming the roof-sides and the ridge without the use of solder and, to render the joints rainproof and thereby prevent



Sectional Perspective View of Sheet Metal Roof With Parts Broken Away.

leakage, use is made of metal sheets provided at each side with an upturned abutting member terminating in an inward and downwardly bent flange and a peak-shaped seam cap fitting over the flanges.

STRAW IS WASTED ON FARMS

One of Feeds Ordinarily Thrown Away or Permitted to Rot In Pile Where Threshed.

One of the feeds ordinarily thrown away is straw, which is wasted or permitted to rot in the straw pile where threshed. The average straw crop from the small grain harvest, when properly taken care of, stacked and protected until fed out, will help wonderfully in the wintering of horses, cattle and sheep. Straw should be fed in racks arranged so it can be forked down to the stock fresh every day, and the left-over and refused stuff thrown out for bedding. Feed sparingly each day, and what salt is given may be put on the straw as light brine, just enough to carry a slight salty taste; this will add to the palatable quality of the feed, and induce it to be freely taken up by all fodder-eating animals.

SAVING SEED IS PROFITABLE

Zeal and Labor Spent in Cultivation Will Not Make Up for Lack of Foresight.

If you neglected to insure plenty of high quality seeds for next year's planting all the zeal and labor you may spend in cultivation will not make up for lack of foresight in saving the good seed.